

# The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO. 36.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 244.

## THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three months..... 50  
Six months..... 1 00  
One Year..... 1 50  
If not paid in advance, at the rate of, a year, 2 00

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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9 inch 9.00 19.00 28.00 36.00 44.00 52.00 60.00 68.00 76.00 84.00 92.00 100.00  
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Notices inserted in the reading columns at double rates.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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## TWO POEMS BY CHRISTINA ROSS.

### I. A SMILE AND A SIGH.

A Smile because the nights are short!  
And every morning brings such pleasure  
Of sweet love-making, harmless sport:  
Love, that makes and feels its treasure:  
Love, treasure without measure.

A sigh because the days are long!  
Long, long these days that pass in sighing,  
A burden saddens every song:  
While time lags, who should be sighing,  
We live who would be dying.

### II. DEAD HOPE.

Hope, new-born one pleasant morn,  
Died at even;  
Hope dead lives nevermore,  
No, not in heaven.

If his shroud were but a cloud  
To weep itself away;  
Or were he buried underground  
To sprout some day;  
But dead and gone is dead and gone,  
Vainly wept upon.

Naught we place above his face  
To mark the spot.  
But it shows a barren place  
In our lot.  
Hope has birth no more on earth  
Morn or even;  
Hope dead lives nevermore,  
No, not in heaven. —Every Saturday.

### Turns.

One summer eve we met by chance;  
She turned away, but looked askance  
At me and at her lagging brother,  
Who whirled his foot and hummed a tune,  
Then quickly turned, but not too soon—  
For one good turn deserves another!

I watched her track the meadow down;  
She whirled the turn-still passing through;  
She waved a good-by to her mother,  
Who in the cottage doorway stood:  
Our two paths met beyond the wood—  
And one good turn deserves another.

We sauntered on and talked of love  
And spoke such words as "sweet" and "dear,"  
When down the path (oh, what a pothole!)  
Came one, she'd told some silly thing;  
Turning, she twitched her bonnet string—  
And one good turn deserves another.

One day we called the village priest,  
And then there came the marriage feast,  
And people joked with one another;  
We turned such looks as did we see—  
Our mutual love, they've told me since—  
For one good turn deserves another.

We turned our penny in the air,  
But head or tail we'd little care,  
Our tears we could by laughter smother;  
We're turned of three-score years or now,  
Our hair is turned about our brow—  
And one good turn deserves another.

We turn our eyes on times gone by,  
But oftener turn them now on high,  
And tell of dreams of this and "other";  
With hearts still warm that once did burn,  
We thus live on and wait our turn—  
That one good turn shall bid us no other!

### THE AWAKENING.

Translated from the German of Theremin.

Wife. Thou hast slept well?  
Husband. As never before. Not even in childhood did I experience such a deep, soft, refreshing slumber. My old father—then remembered him well—when he stepped into the room in the morning, where we were waiting for him, used to say in answer to my inquiry how he slept, "Like the blessed." "Like the blessed, I might say, have I slept; or rather like the blessed have I awakened. I myself am now quickened; as if all weariness, and all neglect of sleep were gone forever. Such vigor is in my limbs, such elasticity in my movements, that I believe I could fly if I would.

W. And you are pleased with this place?  
H. Indeed, I must say, we have been in many a beautiful place together; but this is wonderful and beautiful beyond description. What trees! actually heaven high! They bear blossoms and fruit together. Their branches swaying to the morning wind cause the tree tops to give forth melody, as if a host of feathered singers dwelt in them. Behind the trees the mountains tower up. Their majestic forms rigidly defined in the pure air, and here and there clouds, glowing with all the hues of sunrise and sunset, stretch along their sides, or float over their summits. Upon the highest peak out of a milk-white shimmering mist, there springs, as it were, the gates and towers, and palaces of a splendid city. From this peak nearest us, there seems to gush a mighty water, which I may call a sea rather than a stream, and which nevertheless leaps down the numerous terraces of the mountain, not with fearful roaring, but with a melodious sound. Wide above us are sprinkled the drops which water the trees and flowers and impart a delicious coolness to the air, making it ecstasy to breathe here. Look! too, at this bank whereupon we stand! How luxuriant and how thickly strewn with wonderful flowers! We wander over it, and yet the spires of grass are not broken, nor are the flowers

crushed by our footsteps. It is a solitary place; yet on all sides vistas open to us, and the horizon tempts us even further and further on.

W. Hast thou seen all this often before, or dost thou see it to-day for the first time?

H. Notwithstanding all is so homelike to me here, and though everything greets me as something long beloved, yet when I think of it, I must say, No, I have never been here before.

W. And dost thou not wonder to see me again at this side?

H. Indeed, and hast thou not somehow, always been near to me?

W. In a certain sense, I have; but in another not so. It is long since thine eyes have seen me. I disappeared from them once.

H. Ah! now there sweeps over my memory as it were a dark cloud—days of anxiety, and nights spent in weeping—only the painful thought and emotions which so recently absorbed me. Now they elude my grasp, I cannot distinctly comprehend them, they appear to me something mysterious.

W. Think on the fourteenth of February.

H. How, now it is all clear to me. It was near noon. Four days hadst thou been sick. We had feared much for thee, but still had hope. Suddenly a faintness came over thee; then didst lean thy head upon my breast; didst sink back with a deep sigh; then didst—yes it is all over, thou art dead.

W. I am dead; yet see, I live.

H. If thou art dead, and if I see thee, then do I really dream?

W. Thou dreamest not, for thou art awake.

H. Or, art thou sent down from heaven to earth, that I should see thee again for a short time, and then away through long years lament thy disappearance?

W. No, henceforth we shall never separate. I am indeed sent to thee, but not down upon the earth. Look around thee here; where upon earth has thou seen such trees, such waters? Look at thyself; thou didst go about younger, bowed beneath the weight of years. Now thou art young again. Thou dost not walk, thou floatest; thine eyes not only see, but see immeasurably far. Look inward upon thyself; has it always been with thy heart as now?

H. Within me is a deep, unfathomable, ever-swelling, and yet entirely still and peaceful sea. Yes, when I look about me here, and when I feel thy hand in mine—then I must say I am blessed, I am in heaven.

W. Thou art.

H. And then I must be actually dead?

W. Thou art. Hast thou not lain sick in that very chamber where I died, and whether thou didst long to be brought? Hast not thy son, day and night, without leaving thy side, sincerely and tenderly nursed thee? Hast thou not by day and night found open the blue eyes of thy daughter, in which she vainly strove to hold back the forth-coming tears? Was there not then a deep mist, and utter darkness spread over the faces of thy children, and over everything around thee?

H. I AM DEAD! Lord of life and death, upon my knees I thank thee that thou has fulfilled this so great thing in me—that thou hast led me to such high happiness—to such great honor; dead, and happy to be dead! Thou knowest, O Lord, how often that moment stood before me: how often I have prayed that thou thyself, since I was not able to do it, wouldst prepare me for that hour; that thou wouldst send me a soft, blessed death. Now, O Lord, thou hast heard this, as all my other prayers, thou hast in this, as in all things, eternally shown thyself gracious and pitiful. What stood before me is now over.

W. Truly, though dead, I have not yet learned exactly what death is; but this much I know, death is sweet. As one bears a sleeping child out of a dark chamber into a bright, spring garden, so hast thou borne me from earth to heaven. But now, loved one, hold me no longer back.

W. Whither wouldst thou go?

H. Canst thou ask? To whom else but to Him? All is beautiful and lovely here; these trees, these flowers, this down-streaming water, this coolness which breathes over flowers and trees and deep into my heart; thyself, thy presence which after so long a separation, after so many tears, I enjoy again; but not even all this satisfies me. Himself, I must see. Let him adorn his heaven as beautiful as he may, that cannot compensate for the loss of his presence.

What was impossible he has made possible; so long, so unweariedly, so faithfully, has he worked in me, that I might be capable of bliss! Even before I was born he chose me. Where is the little earth? Yonder it spins, how far from here. In what darkness it is veiled. I would not again return to it. He has condescended to go down thither, has trod its dust with his sacred feet, has endured hunger and thirst, has died. Ah! he will quicken my vision that I may pierce deeper than heretofore the abyss of his death-pains. There He won me for his own; and, that I, His death-purchased one, should not again be lost to him, he has from my earliest years given me his ceaseless care. Much that he has done for me have I already learned upon earth, now I know more; and I shall know still more in future, when together we recount the whole. But now I have no time for this. Emotion within me is too strong; my heart will burst; I must away, to him, see him, thank him—if I am capable of thanking him—if in this overpowering bliss, thanksgiving be not swallowed up.

W. Thou wilt see him, but not until he comes to thee. Until then be patient. I am sent to thee, to tell thee that such is his will.

H. Now I know for a certainty that I am in heaven, for my will yields itself implicitly to his without a struggle. I had thought it wholly insupportable not to see Him here. Yet I not only bear it, but bear it cheerfully. He wills this, I will it also. Other than this seems now impossible to me. So readily could we not submit below. But if thou art sent to me from Him, then must he have spoken with thee. He has already spoken many words with thee?

W. Already many.

H. O thou truly blessed one! Canst thou tell how it was with thee, when He for the first time spoke with thee?

W. As it has been in my heart each following time. I am using an earthly language with thee, in which these things cannot be described.

H. As thou sawest Him for the first time, didst thou instantly recognize him?

W. Instantly.

H. How? By that particular glory in which he outshines all angels?

W. He has no need to clothe himself in splendor; we know him without that.

H. Post thou mean that I will immediately recognize him, without any one saying to me, that is He?

W. Thine own heart will tell thee.

H. How will he really seem to thee, severe or gentle? Below, when I cried to Him out of the darkness of my earthly life, he often answered me with sternness.

W. There below he is constrained to do this with his best beloved. Here, it is no longer necessary, where there is no need that he should do violence to his own heart; He can give free expression to his love. This love is infinite; on earth we could not fathom it, as little can we do so here.

H. Do there exist among you here, differences in glory and blessedness?

W. In endless degree; but then the highest are even as the most lowly; so they stoop down to the humblest. And this does he require of them; for He who ranks among the highest, is himself the humblest of all. So, then, these diversities become swallowed up, and we are all one in Him.

H. Lo, I have often thought me, if I only reach heaven, only dwell not with the enemies of the Lord, I shall be content to be the very least of all there. Thou, methought, wouldst soar in a much higher circle, and our children also when they left the earth. But then if only once in a thousand years, I might be counted worthy to see the Lord—still

methought it would be enough for me.

W. Be trustful. Whom he receives, He receives to glory. Knowest thou not by what wonderful way He has called us in his world?

H. Well do I know all that, and I see with what glory and honor He has crowned thee. Between thine image in thy last sickness and that which stands revealed to me; Between that perishable flower, and the heavenly blossom—what a difference! No, this bloom upon thy cheek can never fade; this light in thine eyes can never be dimmed; thy form shall never bear the impress of age. Thus ever wilt thou wander about with me here, thou wilt show me the glory of these heavenly mansions, and also will lead me to those other blessed ones who are dear to me.

W. Thou wilt see them as soon as thou hast seen the Lord.

H. How delightful was it of old when we sought our aged father in his cot. Our carriage rolled up; all came running out before the house, and among the whole troop we sought first his dear honored countenance. How much more delightful to see him here. He whom the smallest favor filled with thanks to the giver; who could find beauty in a single spire of grass; who smiled at a brighter sunbeam; who went forth so joyfully under the starry heavens, and adored the Creator of these worlds—

what must he experience here, where the wonders of Omnipotence lie all open and unveiled before him! He who in the silent joy of his heart thanked the Lord for his beneficence, and for the least refreshing which was granted him on his weary earth-way—what thanks will he now pour forth to his Redeemer. "We shall meet again," he said to me in his last sickness, as he pressed my hand with all his remaining strength, "We shall meet again, and together thank God for his grace."

W. Thou wilt soon see him and thy mother, also.

H. My mother who loved me with such unspeakable tenderness, and whom I have never known! I was but three years old when I lost her. As she lay upon her death-bed, and I was playing in the garden before the house. "What will become of my poor child?" she cried. Good mother! all that a man can be, thy son has become—an inhabitant of Heaven. Through the grace of God has this been effected, and also by the help of thy prayers. Is it not so?

W. It is even so. I have often spoken of thee with thy father and mother.

H. Is X—here?

W. Yes.

H. I had not expected it. That, however, was wrong; why am I here? But the dear souls whom I left behind me on earth, I would have some tidings of them; or is the perception of them lost to us until the moment of reunion?

W. This question thou mayest speedily answer for thyself. Look thither.

H. I do so; but I see nothing.

W. Look longer in this direction, and you will surely see. Dost thou see now?

H. Perfectly. The place is familiar to me. It is the churchyard, where I placed thy mortal part, which was given back to the earth. The place became dear to me; I often sought it, kneeling upon the grave, raised my eyes hitherward to heaven, where we both are now. Among beautiful trees and flowers, I thought, may she be wandering there, among trees and flowers shall her body rest here. So a flower garden, and a wilderness of blossoms sprung up, and every beautiful thing which the anniversary brought with it adorned thy grave.

W. I know it well. Look thitherward now. What seest thou?

H. Near thy grave another is open. The church-yard gate stands open, a corpse is borne forward; our children follow. Do ye weep loved hearts, weep so bitterly? Could ye see us as we see you, ye would not weep, or at the most only for longing. The body—my body—is lowered; now they cast a handful of dust upon the coffin. The grave is closed, now rests my dust by thine. Go home now, ye loved ones, and may the foretaste of that heavenly peace which we enjoy glide to your souls. But return hitherward often and seek the grave of

your old parents. When ye meet and pray there, we will be near you, and bring you heavenly gifts from the Lord. Henceforth take his hand as ye go. He will guide you safely; your old parents have proved this! And one day will he bring us all together again.

W. Amen. Thus it will surely be.

H. Hearst thou those sounds? What may it be. Strange and wonderful, like the mingled roaring of the sea, and sweetest flute notes, they come from that quarter and float through the wide heaven. Hark! now from the other side melody arises, a wholly different note, and yet just as strange and enrapturing. What may it be?

W. They are angel choirs, which from immeasurable distance answer one another.

H. What do they sing?

W. Ever of One, who is the theme of eternal and ceaseless praise.

H. For some time already a form moves about there.

W. Observe it more closely and then tell me why it attracts the so.

H. Pardon me, who am so lately from the earth, an earthly, childish companion. At the home where I was born—thou knowest it well, though at the time thou wast no longer on earth—I had planted a garden. As the spring came, I devoted myself to its cultivation, and enjoyed myself over my plants, and their beautiful unfoldings. There were many trees there, much shrubbery, and many flowers; yet I knew every shoot; I had myself planted and watered it; each in its turn came under my inspection, and when it put on its bright green, and blossomed beautifully and grew thriftily, then found I a heart-friend in it. Thus seems to me that man is to be the gardener in this heavenly garden. He moves hither and thither quietly, and in midst of radiance; but one can see that everything here is familiar to him. He casts around on all besides a satisfied and friendly glance, and appears to find joy in all creation here. My heart! till this moment I have felt within me only soft, soothing emotions; but now a tempest is rising in my breast; I am dizzy; Heaven with its glory vanishes from my sight; I see Him alone. Now pain returns again to this heart; yet in this pain there lives a higher blessedness. My soul burns with longing to approach Him. Yes He is indeed one known to me, though never before seen face to face.

Now he turns hitherward, and looks upon us. He appears to rejoice over us. His eyes glisten with tears of joy. I can no longer restrain myself, I must away to him. I must say to Him, that I love Him as I never loved aught before. He raises his hands—how? in those hands a mark, and from the mark rays darting forth? Yes, those are the pierced, the bleeding hands. He blesses us! Deep in my heart I feel his blessing. Now know I that I am in heaven! Now know I that this is He!

W. Away, then, to him.—Protestant Churchman.

Prolific Women.

In looking over the certificates of various pensioners, we noted several curious facts. One widow drew last year for nine children under sixteen years of age. This year there are three widows that draw for eight children each that are under sixteen. One woman draws a pension for two children whose births were just seven months and sixteen days apart.

This will seem somewhat singular to some of our readers, but we will give you another instance which beats the above by two weeks. It is a certificate that one child was born on the 4th day of July, 1859, and the next one on the 4th day of February, 1860, making exactly seven months difference between the ages of these two children. The facts are perfectly substantial, or else government would not be paying the mother \$4 per month toward the support of these two children. There's statesmanship for you. "In time of peace prepare for war." So she did!—and the next war too.



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LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

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WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 244.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Three months..... 50  
Six months..... 75  
One Year..... 1 50  
If not paid in advance, at the rate of, a year, 2 00

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1w 1m 3m 6m 1yr  
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# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Fairbault County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,  
**ULYSSES S. GRANT,**  
OF ILLINOIS.  
For Vice President,  
**SCHUYLER COLFAX,**  
OF INDIANA.  
For Presidential Electors,  
**THOMAS G. JONES,** of Anoka County.  
**W. G. HAMBU-GH,** of Tremont County.  
**U. T. ARD,** of Nicollet County.  
**OSCAR MALMROS,** of Ramsey County.

## Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Minnesota are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at OMAHA, NEB., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of JULY, 1868, at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Representative in Congress for said District. The several counties comprising the District will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz:

|                 |   |                |   |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---|
| Blue Earth..... | 6 | Nicollet.....  | 3 |
| Brown.....      | 2 | Olustash.....  | 2 |
| Dodge.....      | 4 | Redwood.....   | 1 |
| Fairbault.....  | 4 | St. Louis..... | 1 |
| Hennepin.....   | 3 | St. Peter..... | 1 |
| Island.....     | 3 | Wabasha.....   | 1 |
| Le Sueur.....   | 3 | Wadena.....    | 1 |
| Lincoln.....    | 3 | Watonwan.....  | 1 |
| Marion.....     | 3 | Winona.....    | 1 |
| Mower.....      | 3 | Yankton.....   | 1 |

The remaining counties in the District one each.

C. L. TAPPAN, Chairman.  
A. C. DUNN.  
O. P. WHITCOMB.  
E. W. DUFF.  
D. SMITH.  
D. B. JOHNSON, Jr.  
W. B. STUART.  
Congressional Com. First District.  
Owatonna April 22, 1868.

## The Veto.

Johnson is himself again. Until Saturday it was unknown to what extent the impeachment trial had impaired his individuality. He, however, then vindicated himself in true (Andrew) Johnsonian style. His veto of the Arkansas bill will compare favorably, except as to length, with his previous efforts in the veto line. Had it been made no longer than the breadth of its views, it would have had one point—a mathematical one. One reason for inflicting it upon Congress was a desire on the part of the President to be consistent. In this respect he has been successful; but it is in being consistent in inconsistency—in which he is an acknowledged master. He objects to the bill, because it assumes that Arkansas is out of practical relations with the Government of the United States, and that something has to be done to restore it to its former position. This is as cool as the present weather. Placed beside the proclamations he himself issued in 1865, declaring, "all civil government 'overthrown' in the Southern States, it is indeed icy. He further objects that conditions of admission are imposed, forgetting his own famous fourteen conditions of suffrage, and his requirements in regard to the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the recognition of the abolition of slavery. All the objections he urges, none of which are new, lie against his own original scheme of reconstruction, but not against that of Congress, because Congress is the supreme power to decide what the legal statutes of the Southern people, who in 1860 and 1861 voluntarily withdrew their representatives, now is.

The promptness with which the House passed the bill over the veto, shows that the message was received and read simply out of respect to the forms of law.—Chicago Post.

Some civil disposed person has rescued from oblivion the following passage from a speech delivered in the United States Senate by Andrew Johnson, on the 31st of January, 1862, on the motion to expel Jesse D. Bright: "Is there a Senator here who would have voted to allow Aaron Burr to take a seat in the Senate after his acquittal by a court and jury? No; there is not a Senator who would have done it. Aaron Burr was tried in court, and was found not guilty; he was turned loose; but was the public judgment of this nation less satisfied of his guilt than if he had not been acquitted? What in the nation's judgment, settled and fixed? That Aaron Burr was guilty of treason, notwithstanding he was acquitted by a court and jury."

The publication of the Chicago Illustrated News has been stopped, owing to a want of proper appreciation and patronage. The managers of the paper expended over \$100,000 in the enterprise, and published a really creditable paper and one deserving a hearty support. For all this outlay, the concern can only show as assets, a few wood-cuts, and printing material not worth a tithe of the amount expended.

## Grant and Washburne.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Recently I met Mr. Elihu B. Washburne and his brother, the General. You are acquainted with their faces, earnest, energetic, clear-headed, positive men, with large frames. They began in Maine, where many Washburnes live at present. They have arisen to a large extent, independent of each other, and by no means agree in small issues. Elihu B. Washburne has been a consistent, kindly and admiring friend of Gen. Grant. He has been accused of taking no notice of Grant in Galena, but Grant was a new comer there, and Washburne was away from home in Congress three-fourths of the year. Grant's father sent for his son not long before the war, and offered him eight hundred dollars a year to take charge of his leather and hide business. Grant went to work, made few acquaintances, and was one of the most unknown men in Galena. When the war began Washburne stirred himself to raise a company in Galena, and as it was known to a few that Grant had been a Captain in the army, he was looked to as the proper man to be chairman. Washburne described to me this hard-working, common-sense man, with an old, faded dragon cloak upon his shoulders, mounting to the bench of the Court House, and stating the object of the meeting. When the company was raised Grant was found to be perfect in all the details of equipping it from boots to buttons. Washburne, Grant and the rest took the company down to Springfield. There, with scanty means, paying three dollars a day for board, Grant waited the disorganized process of the State authorities, with Dick Yates, impracticable as now, at the head of the State. Finally, Grant said to Washburne:

"I can do nothing here; I am running short; I shall go home and go to work." "Hold on!" said Washburne. At last Grant was placed in the Adjutant General's Department, and by happy luck was one day placed at the head of a regiment afflicted with a drunken Colonel. So began the fame which has gone round the world.

Washburne's relations with Grant are nothing more than those between two friends who believe in each other. Washburne finds in Grant latent abilities developing every day, powers coming out of his modesty like a bee's nest in a violet bed. He has no side whatever in writing any of his letters or battle bulletins. The celebrated dispatch, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" was brought from Spottsylvania to Washington in Mr. Washburne's pocket. He said to Grant as he quitted the field:

"General, have you any message to send up to the War Department?" "I guess not," said Grant. "I think it would be well," returned Washburne, "if you sent some little word up to the people." "Very well."

General Grant sat down in the tent, and as quickly as he could transcribed, and without reading the message over, gave it to Washburne, sealed. The latter came to Bell Plain, took a boat, landed at the Navy Yard, rode in a horse car to the War Department, where he found everybody blue and doubtful, and delivered the letter to Stanton. That simple bulletin thrilled the country, and went into the epigrammatic literature of mankind.

So with Gen. Grant's letter, responsive to his nomination at Chicago. People were saying, among themselves, "Somebody ought to give Grant advice about that letter. He might put his foot in it. That letter is vital." "Never mind," said Washburne, "he'll do it up right."

And without labor, spontaneously, Grant wrote the letter, which is more to the point and more electrical than any mere platform in the history of politicians.

## Cheap Embalming.

Those who desire to be mummified, or to preserve the mortal remains of their friends or relatives for a century, can have the embalming process performed for less than the price paid in the days of Herodotus (\$1,220). Prof. Seely and Eames, New York chemists lately submitted to the physicians of that city a subject which they had operated upon by a method of their invention more than a hundred days before, and the body was found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They guarantee their treatment to arrest decay for at least a century. The process consists simply in brushing the body with carbolic acid, and injecting the fluid into the natural cavities and the veins and arteries.

General Grant, on his return from West Point, the other day, was sitting on the shady side of the boat quietly reading a paper and enjoying a smoke at the same time, when a newspaper boy, who was selling badges of the General, suddenly came up to the smoker and said: "Grant badges, twenty-five cents a piece; good likenesses, only twenty-five cents." Grant put his hand into his pocket, and taking out a fifty cent note handed it to the boy, took the badge and said, "Never mind the change," and resumed his cigar. The boy looked up to say "thank you," and recognized the General, blushed and hastily retreated, amid the smiles of the lookers on.

## Anecdote of Gen. Grant.

While at West Point, Grant was

'run on' by the older scholars, according to the custom of the institution. He endured a good deal without resentment, until one day, being on mock parade, he was insulted by the Captain of the Company, when he stepped from the ranks, threw off his jacket, challenged the Captain to fight. Abbott tells the story as follows:

Such a challenge could not be declined; all the company looked eagerly on; the Captain encumbered beneath the sturdy and swift falling blows of Grant, and cried for quarter. He had been very soundly whipped before his pride would permit him to yield.

The young champion, not at all fatigued, and showing no excitement over his victory, turned to the Lieutenant and said very blandly to him:

"It is now, Lieutenant, your turn, perhaps you would like to try to reverse the Captain. I shall be happy to meet you."

The Lieutenant, who had taken an active part in the insolent jokes upon the young cadet, could not in honor refuse. To have shown a coward's discretion would have exposed him to the endless jeers of his comrades. Grant made short work with him and gave him a very thorough thrashing.

He then, with apparently as much composure as if he had been simply attending to ordinary duties, turned to his companions in line, and said:

"Who comes next? I want peace, but I am willing to fight the whole company, one by one if that is necessary to gain peace." His comrades now greeted him with three enthusiastic cheers. They came forward tumultuously, and shook him by the hand, declaring that one possessed of so much pluck should no longer be subject to their annoyance. It was in reference to this offer to fight the whole company that he received the nickname of 'Company Grant.' This name he retained until on a memorable occasion he changed it for 'Unconditional Surrender Grant.'

FAIRMONT, June, 30th, 1868.

From our Regular Correspondent.

ED. FREE HOMESTEAD, DEAR SIR:—In the language of the plebeian ancients "now I take my pen in hand to inform you that I am well and hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing."

Your paper is ever a welcome visitor at our fireside, and is generally sought out and read first.

There is but little excitement about the 4th of July, though we propose to celebrate in fine old pie nic style. I understand that Dr. Chubb proposes to run a pea nut stand on that great day, and with that in view, has ordered 24 quarts of pea nuts. I thought some of going into partnership with him, and have tried for the past week to borrow 25 cts. for that purpose but have failed on account of a lack of security. I offered one man my note on buckskin, but he declined to accept it, remarking that he "did not expect to live always." One man offered us fifteen cents to change my politics, but we declined to do it for less than 25 cents. He would not give so much as that, so we split. With 25 cents we could make a good thing selling pea nuts and lemonade, on the Fourth.

The boys expect a good time on the evening of the third, when they will congregate to 'trip the light fantastic toe.'

At the Convention on Saturday, Geo. M. Potter and John W. Burdick were elected delegates to attend the Owatonna Convention. The delegates were instructed to support Wilkinson as the first choice of Martin County, and to stick to him as long as there is any probability of his being the nominee of the Convention.

Crops are doing well; corn stands knee high, wheat is heading and barley nearly ripe. The potato bugs are going in on the potatoes and the farmers going in on the bugs; occasionally the bugs come out ahead but their ravages are in a great measure checked.

Some young people from Winnebago City come over last Saturday and in connection with the Fairmont young people had a splendid little picnic, enjoying themselves hugely.

Will write you again when convenient. Yours Truly, E. T.

Clement C. Clay, once a rampant rebel and fire-eater, and four years ago an amateur peace negotiator, was lately in Nashville, ruined in health and means.

Greeley didn't get a chance to go on Surratt's bail.

GRANT as a Soldier and Statesman. by EDWARD HOWLAND. Hartford, Conn., J. B. BURR & Co.  
Extract from introductory chapter.

The history of a nation's great men is a history of the nation itself, since great men are possible only as they are the expression of a nation's great thoughts. They are the mouthpieces of their age, and give utterance, either in word or deed, to the collective spirit of their times. The history, therefore, of the growth of humanity is found in the history of the succession of great men, who have in turn been the result of this growth, and have aided in its development. The calmness and moderation of Washington, while serving to guide and direct the enthusiasm of the youthful nation who accepted him as their head, was an indication and a result of these qualities in the people. It was a new thing in the history of the world, that a nation should rebel in order to maintain a philosophic principle. Up to this time revolutions had been caused by abuses which had assumed such monstrous proportions as to become unbearable; the people had risen in the desperation of despair; but the American colonies, accustomed through generations to their own self-government, rebelled against the assumption of a right upon the part of the mother country to impose upon them taxation without representation. It was not a question of pounds to be paid, but of principles to be maintained. It was not a question of money to be saved, but of the majesty of self-government.

It is so also with the great man whose life forms the theme of these pages. His comprehensiveness of conception, his versatility of resource, his promptness of execution, are the fitting expression of a nation, which in less than a century has developed the railroad, the steamboat, and the telegraph as they are to be found nowhere else in the world; whose cities, situated where, within the compass of a single life, the wild beast roamed the trackless forest unharmed, now count their inhabitants by the hundreds of thousands; whose commerce scatters its white sails over every navigable sea of the earth's surface; whose energies and conquests have always been devoted to the increase and spread of industry and peace, of the dignity and majesty of productive labor, instead of the hollow glory of some ruling monarch; of a nation whose mission is to vindicate the freedom of republicanism, and not the constraint of despotism; whose wealth lies not in its few royal residences, but in its millions of homes; whose glory lies not in the tinsel splendor of a court, but in the well-being of its citizens; whose rule of conduct is not based upon the whims and fancies of a few, but results from the free development of the many.

In honoring the man who in his life and deeds makes these qualities manifest, we are therefore honoring ourselves, and proclaiming to the world the best convictions of our national life.

## GRIEBEL & BROTHER.

wholesale and retail dealers in

## BOOTS, SHOES.

Leather Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc.

Front Street,

Opposite the Post Office, Mankato, Minn.

## CHAS. HEILBORN.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

## FURNITURE

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS. MANKATO MINN. 2171

## TAILORS.

MISS JANE TRAYER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Winnebago City, that she has taken rooms at the Winnebago City Hotel, and is now prepared to do Tailoring work, and all kinds of machine sewing. Work done neatly, and to order. Terms reasonable. Winnebago City, June 3d, 1868. 2306f

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Rodney Edmonds:  
Scott Wilson has this day applied for the s e quarter of section 8 township 101 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 24th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Russell B. Bevier:  
Wm P Odell has this day applied for the w b s e quarter of section 30, township 102 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, August 8th, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 21st, 1868.

To Richard E. King:  
Richard E. King has this day applied for the s e quarter of section 30, township 102 north, range 31 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of Aug, 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 28th, 1868.

To C. C. Randall:  
Frederick Miller has this day applied for the s e quarter of section 2, township 103 north, range 35 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 28th, 1868.

To C. C. Randall:  
Frederick Miller has this day applied for the s e quarter of section 2, township 103 north, range 35 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn.

To Daniel McLeod:  
Patrik Hamill has this day applied for the w b s e quarter of section 36, township 101 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Monday, the 6th day of July, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Eugene Hall:  
Scott Wilson has this day applied for the s e quarter, section 8, township 101 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 24th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 10th, 1868.

To Ella B. Nickerson:  
John Miricle has this day applied for the s e quarter of section 103 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Monday, the 13th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 2d, 1868.

To Wm P. Peabody:  
H M Keeler has this day applied for the s e quarter of section 3, township 102 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 3d, 1868.

To Thomas Chittige:  
Evan Jamis has this day applied for the s w quarter, section 4, township 101 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

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H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

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# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

Crops never looked better in Faribault County, than now. Every farmer is jubilant at the glorious prospect of large crops, and a fat pocket-book.

House-keepers, when you buy D. B. De Land & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus you will find every paper weighs a pound. Can you say the same about other Saleratus?

The meeting of the officers of the Agricultural Society was adjourned to Saturday the 11th inst. It is hoped that all interested will be present at Moulton's Hall at 2 o'clock p. m.

CORN.—Can it be beat? More than one hundred hills of corn in our garden, stand seven feet high on this first day of July. It is sweet corn, and the seed was obtained of James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y.

POLE RAISING.—Next Friday afternoon, the best pole which was ever devoted to freedom in America, will be raised at Winnebago. Every one is invited to be present and assist at the raising.

Scandinavians of Faribault county will do well to subscribe for the *Nordisk Volksblad*, published by Leonard & Booth of Rochester, Minn. It is one of the largest papers in the State, and is Republican in politics.

Richardson will pay the highest market price for Oats, Wheat and Hides. Fire-crackers, Maple Sugar, Cove Oysters, Matches, Candles, Crockery, Candy and Nuts, Sardines, Green Peas, Mouth Organs, Brooms and Butter Firms at Richardson's.

Go to the Drug Store for your fine Whiskies, Brandy, Gin, St. Croix Rum, Port and Sweet Wine, Hostetter's and Red Jacket Bitters. Linsseed Oil, White Lead, and everything in the line of painting. Fine Cut Tobacco and Cigars, Fire Crackers and Torpedoes.

Mr. Wm. Bassett of Winnebago, who has just returned from a visit to Illinois and Missouri, reports that universally the crops where he has been, are much below the par of Minnesota. He says they were planting corn the 17th ult. in Illinois, and were confident of a good crop. Perhaps they will get it.

The mayor, as soon as the fourth of July is over, will give his attention to the fencing of the cemetery here. No citizen of Winnebago, who has any likelihood of being buried in the village of the dead here, will refuse to contribute to the proposed much needed improvement.

We trust enough money will be raised to inclose the ground with a substantial and beautiful fence.

The Committee of arrangements have concluded to hold the 4th of July celebration in a Bower which will surround the Baptist Church in Winnebago, in preference to going to the grove, which is half a mile or more from town.

The change is for the better, and a large congregation may be expected for the Declaration and Oration. Bartlett will have a good frame-work to his oration, and the flowers with which he will adorn it, will be pointed truths. Don't fail to hear him.

Through the indefatigable efforts of Mayor Moulton, and the liberality of the citizens of Winnebago, they are to have a splendid liberty pole erected on the afternoon of the 3d inst., on which to run up the "flag of the free" on the morning of the fourth of July, 1868.

The old pole was a disgrace to the town, and it gives us pleasure to know that the mayor with his own hands laid the ax to its root and laid it in the dust. The lower part of the new pole will be painted blue, and the upper part red white and blue.

The Republican Caucus held at Moulton's Hall last Thursday evening, was called to order by E. A. Hotchkiss, chairman of Central Committee, who nominated S. J. Abbott chairman of the meeting, and J. H. Welch was elected secretary. A motion to elect delegates by ballot was carried. The following named persons were elected to represent the town in the county convention:—J. A. Latimer, J. H. Welch, C. J. Farley, James Crays and G. K. Moulton. On motion the delegates were instructed to support men who were pledged to support Morton S. Wilkinson as candidate for Congress. Delegates were also empowered to substitute, and those present were authorized to cast the full vote of the town. On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. H. Welch, Secretary.  
S. J. Abbott, Chairman.  
June 25th, 1868.

## CALENDAR

Of the District Court which was held in Faribault county in June, 1868; Judge Austin presiding.

|                                             |                            |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| W T Maxon                                   | Sprout for Plaintiff.      |
| Silas Richardson                            | Dunn for Defendant.        |
| James P Carlton                             | Dunn for plf.              |
| Mason and Walker                            | Abbott for dft.            |
| Cyrus H Mc Cormick and Leander J Mc Cormick | Dunn for plf's.            |
| William Story                               | Sprout and Abbott for dft. |
| William Miller                              | Dunn for plf.              |
| Warren Burnett.                             | Sprout for dft.            |
| Edward Berris                               | Abbott for plf.            |
| Charles Evari                               | Sprout for dft.            |
| S Schroder                                  | Brown & Wiswell for plf.   |
| Joseph Risky and others                     | Dunn and Sprout, dft.      |
| Richard Wilson                              | T H White for plf.         |
| Charles E Chapel and others                 | Dunn for dft's.            |
| Archibald More                              | Dunn for plf.              |
| James H Huntington and Francis Deussen      | Abbott for dft.            |
| Wm Wadsworth and Josiah Burr                | Brown & Wiswell for plf.   |
| S A Pool and others                         | Dunn for defendants.       |
| J C Easton                                  | Dunn for plf.              |
| Geo H Nelson                                | Sprout for dft.            |
| David Pratt                                 | Sprout and Dunn for plf.   |
| Augustus Gustavus Krush                     | Abbott for dft's.          |
| Nancy J Herring                             | Settled by parties.        |
| Jesse Powell                                | Abbott for dft.            |
| Elisha Rhodes                               | Dunn for plf.              |
| Wm Stauffer                                 | Willard & Barney for dft.  |

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for July is at hand, looking fresher and better than ever. Published by Alfred L. Sewell, Chicago, Ill.

THE WORLD AT HOME for June has a fine engraving of Heidelberg, and its usual lengthy catalogue of literary matter, of a kind which is always most popular with the masses. The magazine is growing in our favor.

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## MARKET REPORTS.

Winnebago City Market.

Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Dendon.

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Wheat, spring, No. 1 | \$1 40 |
| " " No. 2            | 1 30   |
| Corn                 | 1 00   |
| Oats                 | 50     |
| Flour, 35 cwt.       | 5 00   |
| Corn Meal            | 3 00   |
| Potatoes             | 75     |
| Butter               | 20     |
| Eggs                 | 12     |
| Beans                | 3 00   |
| Onions               | 75     |
| Hay, 16 ton          | 4 00   |
| Wood 3 cord          | 3 00   |
| Cheese               | 20     |
| Pork, salt, 25 pound | 15     |
| " fresh, 25 cwt.     | 12 50  |
| Beef fresh, 25 pound | 15     |
| Kerosene Oil         | 50     |
| Salt, 25 bill        | 6 00   |
| Lard 25 lb.          | 20     |

## Waseca Lumber Market.

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Common Boards, 1st quality, per M. | \$24 00 |
| Fencing, " " " "                   | 23 00   |
| Stock Boards                       | 27 00   |
| Wagon Box Boards                   | 30 00   |
| Shedding 3 M.                      | 20 00   |

## JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 18 feet and under     | \$24 00 |
| 18 feet to 24         | 26 00   |
| 24, 18 feet and under | 24 00   |
| 24, 18 and 26 feet    | 25 00   |

## FLOORING.

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1st common, dressed and matched | \$40 00 |
| 2d " " " "                      | 35 00   |

## SIDING.

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1st dressed | \$35 00 |
| 2d " " " "  | 30 00   |

## CLEAR STUFF.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1st clear, 14, 14 and 2 inch | \$60 00 |
| 2d clear, 14, 14 and 2 inch  | 45 00   |

## LATH AND PICKETS.

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Lath          | \$4 50 |
| Pickets, flat | 5 00   |
| " square      | 6 00   |

## SHINGLES.

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Shingles, No. 1 | \$5 00 |
| Shingles, No. 2 | 4 50   |

## Waseca Produce Market.

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Wheat per bushel, No. 1 | \$1 65 |
| " " No. 2               | 1 55   |
| Oats " "                | 1 00   |
| Corn " "                | 1 00   |
| Potatoes                | 75     |
| Pork 25 pound           | 15     |
| Beef 25 weight          | 12 50  |
| Lard 25 lb.             | 20     |
| Flour, 35 cwt.          | 5 00   |
| Butter, 25 pound        | 12 50  |
| Eggs 25 doz.            | 15     |
| Hides 25 pound, green   | 15     |
| Tallow 25 lb.           | 10     |
| Beans 25 bushel         | 4 00   |

ALL kinds of BLANKS can be obtained at the Homestead office. Job printing neatly and promptly executed.

# NEW GOODS, RICHARDSON HOOFLAND'S

And Bought at

LOW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Our Stock in part consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

PROVISIONS, &C.,

in fact everything usually kept in a country store.

Persons coming to Fairmount will please call and examine our Goods and learn our prices. No charge for showing our Goods.

Fairmount, Oct. 28th, 1867.

BIRD & BURDICK.

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**The Distressed Widow.**  
By Bro. J. R. Chandler, Past Grand Master of Penn.

Not long since a constable of Philadelphia was instructed by a large property owner to proceed to make an attachment of household furniture for rent dues. The distress would reach nearly all that the law allowed to take; and painful as was the task to the kind hearted officer, it was nevertheless a duty. The tenant was a widow, with a little family of children. While the officer was sitting, distressed at the misery he was compelled to inflict, the widow entered the room, bearing upon her the garments of her widowhood, whose freshness showed the recency of her loss, and testifying by her manner the utter destitution to which this attachment was reducing her and her children.

"I know not," said she, "what to do. I have neither friend nor relation to whom to apply. I am alone—utterly alone—friendless, helpless, destitute, a widow."

"But," said the officer, "is there no association upon which you have a claim?"

"None. I am a member of no beneficial society," she replied. "But I remember," she continued, "that my husband has more than once told me that if I should ever be in distress I might make this available," and she drew out a Masonic jewel. "But it is now too late I am afraid."

"Let me see it," said the officer, and with a skillful eye he examined the emblem consecrated to charity, as the token of brotherly affection. The officer was a Mason, he knew the name of the deceased and recognized his standing.

"We will see," said the officer, "what effect this will have, though the landlord is no Mason. Who is your clergyman?" The widow told him. The clergyman was a Mason.

The attachment of goods was relinquished for a moment. The officer went to the clergyman, made known the distress of the widow, and her claims through Masonry.

"And who," said the clergyman, "is the landlord?" and the constable informed him.

"Ah!" said the clergyman, "does his religion teach him to set us no better example? We must show him what Masonry requires at our hands. I have spent all of the last payment of my salary, but here is my note at a short date for the amount due, the landlord will scarcely refuse that."

In twenty minutes the rent was paid. The kind-hearted officer forgave his fees, and perhaps gave more, and the widow and the orphans blessed God for the benefits which they had enjoyed through Masonry.—*National Freemason.*

Some years ago two physicians of the village of P—, in the State of Massachusetts, met on the highway; one of them, with a somewhat rufous face, riding in a rickety old horse-wagon, and the other in a handsome carriage, newly painted and varnished in very good style.

"Doctor," said the first, "I have a more extensive and lucrative practice than you, and yet I can't afford to ride in anything better than this old affair, while you have, as I see, a nice carriage, and that all painted up anew.—Will you explain to me how this can be so?"

"Oh! certainly," replied the other, "that's easily done. It cost not so much to paint my carriage as it does to paint your face!"

To PREPARE A ROUND OF BEEF FOR BAKING.—Let it lie one night in common salt and saltpeter, and rub it very well; then take a very small quantity of allspice, nutmeg, mace and black pepper, ground very fine; rub one half on the beef at first, and the remainder a little every day for nine days, when it will be fit for baking. The quantity of spice depends on the size of the piece of beef. Light brown sugar must be mixed with the saltpeter and spice. The beef must be larded with some suet previous to baking it.

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is, to have in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, and in her behavior modesty.

Life after all is but a bundle of hints, each suggesting actual and positive development, but rarely reaching it.

Mrs. Rhoda Berg, of Chelsea, Mass., died recently from the slight scratch on her head by a tame rabbit.

Sir, I say that it is employment that makes the people happy.—Webster.

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Winnipeg City, Feb. 27, 1897. vnt 18

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Blue Earth City, May 7, 96. 30yl

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The following letter from Mr. Colfax, to Rev. A. Y. Moore will explain itself:—

"Washington, D. C., May 30, 1893.

My Dear Mr. Moore:—

As your prediction of a year ago has been realized, I have no further objection to your publishing any sketch, more or less full, of my life, you may have prepared. As you were for a dozen years a fellow-townman of mine, and a valued friend, I suppose you know as much about my history as the public would care about knowing; and although my engraving duties here leave me no time to revise the manuscript, I have no fear that your work will not be a faithful one.

Yours, very truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Rev. A. Y. Moore, South Bend, Indiana."

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VOL. 5. NO 37.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 245.

ORATION,  
Delivered at Winnebago City on the 4th  
of July, 1868.

By Prof. E. P. BARTLETT.

WINNEBAGO CITY, July 6, 1868.  
Prof. E. P. Bartlett, Sir.—Owing to the  
fact that nearly two-thirds of the people present  
at the church during the services on the 4th,  
could not get within hearing distance of the  
speakers' stand, and at the earnest solicitation  
of many of our citizens, we are prompted to re-  
quest of you the manuscript of the Oration de-  
livered, with permission to publish in the Free  
Homestead.

We are respectfully yours,  
A. A. HUNTINGTON,  
Pres. of the Day,  
C. J. FARLEY,  
D. N. WARE,  
E. A. HORTON,  
Geo. M. POTTER,  
F. F. HARLOW.  
Committee  
of Arrangement.  
GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the above  
request I herewith deliver the manuscript into  
your hands with my assent to its publication if  
you see proper.  
Respectfully yours,  
E. P. BARTLETT.

The hopes and fears, the feelings and  
opinions of the million, form an ocean of  
thought in which the individual is lost  
as the drop is lost in the Atlantic. Tem-  
pests of passion agitate the surface of  
this ocean, but they cannot change its  
general level, nor drive it from its set  
bounds; it ebbs and flows under the in-  
fluence of victory and defeat, and a thou-  
sand other causes, many of which we  
can trace only in their effects. Like the  
Atlantic, this ocean is at once the most  
uncontrollable of powers, and the most  
manageable of instruments. Address the  
sea; reason with it; legislate against  
its tides; quarrel with its storms; enact  
that it shall change its winds; complain  
of its destructiveness; demonstrate to it  
that there is no good cause for the fury  
of its waves, and you are impotent. Ac-  
cept it with all its vagaries as unchange-  
able facts; study its winds and currents  
as they are without seeking to change  
them; trim your sails and guide your  
helm accordingly, and you are carried in  
safety to your desired harbor. With all  
the improvements man has made in na-  
vigation since the time the Phœnician first  
launched his boat on the Mediterranean,  
he has never brought a breath of wind  
under his control or commanded a single  
billow. Yet the most adverse wind is his  
servant, and takes him whither he will.  
In a similar way, kings and statesmen  
have swayed the rod of empire over mil-  
lions, and made the very selfishness of  
mankind to muster to them without caus-  
ing any change in human nature, or al-  
tering the motives of a single individual.  
Notwithstanding the efforts of popes and  
potentates, combined with all the engi-  
nery of the powers of darkness to stop  
the tide of progress and crush out the  
very idea of civil and religious liberty,  
yet beneath these ripples upon the surface  
there has been an omnipotent power,  
controlling, guiding, and directing human  
affairs. From the Christian Era, down  
through the mighty centuries, has gone  
forth a progress, unseen, silent, and oft-  
times imperceptible; yet at times break-  
ing out in an effulgent light, only to dis-  
cover more palpably the gloom around.  
This progress, silent as the noiseless  
step of time, has reached the grand pro-  
portions of the moral and religious liberty  
which we enjoy.

Ninety-two years ago to-day our fathers  
declared themselves free and indepen-  
dent. To that day, and to that act,  
and to its results, we owe all we are and  
all that we expect to be, as freemen and  
as a nation. As our fathers, at the cost  
of life and limb, transmitted this liberty  
to us, so the present generation have  
just emerged from a sanguinary and frat-  
ricidal struggle, not only for its perpetua-  
tion, but for its very existence. The  
inheritance which we thus enjoy to-day,  
is not only an inheritance of liberty, but  
of our own American liberty.  
Liberty has existed in other times, in  
other countries, and in other forms. A  
Grecian liberty has existed,—a liberty  
which has produced multitudes of great  
men, and transmitted one immortal name,  
the name of Demosthenes, to posterity.  
But it was a liberty of disconnected  
States; sometimes united indeed by tem-  
porary leagues and confederacies, but  
often involved in wars between them-  
selves. The sword of Sparta turned its  
sharpest edge against Athens, enslaved  
her and devastated Greece; and in her  
turn, Sparta was compelled to bow be-  
fore the power of Thebes.

There has been a Roman liberty,—a  
proud, ambitious, domineering spirit, but  
in the best days of the republic, ready  
to carry chains and slavery into every  
province over which her eagles could be  
borne.

I have said that our inheritance is an  
inheritance of American liberty. Noth-  
ing like it existed in former times, or  
was known in the most enlightened states  
of antiquity. Its principles are our own.  
Since it has thus become Americanized,  
let us look at its origin and follow its  
progress. The labors of the human mind,  
whether in the sphere of religion or  
philosophy, had been accumulating in  
Europe from the eighth to the sixteenth  
century, and the time was now come  
when they must necessarily have a result.  
Besides this, the means of instruction,  
created or favored in the bosom of the  
church itself, had brought forth fruit.  
Schools had been instituted; these  
schools had produced men of considerable  
learning, and their number had daily in-  
creased. These men began to wish to  
think and act for themselves, for they  
felt themselves stronger than they had  
ever been before. At last came that  
restoration of the human mind to a pre-  
stine youth and vigor, which the revival  
of the learning and arts of antiquity  
brought about. Thus the reformation  
must have been, from the state of the  
human mind at this period, a sudden ef-  
fort made by the human mind to achieve  
its liberty, a great insurrection of human  
intelligence. This was preeminently  
the leading cause of the reformation.  
It was a desperate struggle also between  
light and darkness, between popery on  
the one side and christianity on the other.  
Thousands were led to the stake;  
blood flowed like water. For a person  
to profess christianity was equivalent to  
signing his death warrant. The stake,  
the scaffold, and the rack grew weary of  
their victims. Here, our American liberty  
originated. Amid scenes like these was  
it created. Here, were the first faint  
glimmerings of that glorious sun, that  
was to usher in the perennial day of  
American liberty. Little did the mil-  
lions of popery imagine that from the im-  
pulpable dust of the stake, and from the  
blood that flowed from the headless  
trunks of gory martyrs, a principle would  
emanate which would cause popes to  
tremble, and unear the rotting founda-  
tions of monkish Europe.

Thus it is that 'truth crushed to earth  
rises again,' immortal as her heavenly  
source, and in the end, the unfailing re-  
ward of well-doing.

But a mysterious providence had de-  
creed that the seeds of liberty sown in  
the Eastern, should be transplanted in  
the Western continent. Accordingly, in  
October, 1620, we behold a weak, perse-  
cuted, proscribed band, embarking their  
all on board two frail vessels, to cross an  
unknown ocean. How auspicious the  
adventure; how unlikely to succeed was  
it; how isolated their hopes; how forlorn  
their condition; how agonizing the feel-  
ings of this homeless, homeless,  
friendless, persecuted company on leaving  
their native land and that forever; be-  
hind them persecution and death, before  
them the stormy deep, the savage, and  
the inhospitable shores of America; any  
one of these dangers being sufficient to  
sweep them from the earth. Never since  
the ark, containing the remnants of a  
drowned race, rested upon its bosom, has  
ocean borne a more precious cargo. Never  
did ocean's waves sweep over a more sa-  
cred vessel; and never did vessel under-  
take a sublimer voyage. But at length,  
tossed about both by sea and land, we  
behold them, a weak, frail band, a mere  
handful, their ranks decimated by dis-  
ease, land on the ice-bound rocks of  
Plymouth. Days of suffering came.  
During the month of December six of  
the colonists died from exposure. At  
one time every person in the settlement  
except seven were on a sick-bed. Three  
years from this, they were at one time so  
destitute that they had but a pint of corn  
to divide, and at another not a kernel.  
But decimated, destitute, and isolated  
as they were, they possessed one jewel  
for which they had bartered all their  
other comforts, and that was their liber-  
ty. It was the possession of this treas-  
ure, without which their suffering would  
have been unendurable, that made them

comparatively light. But their idea of  
liberty was not as broad as ours. It was  
yet in its infancy. Old prejudices had  
not entirely worn away. Indeed we  
could not expect it. But when we com-  
pare their liberty with that which had  
just dawned upon Europe, we must ad-  
mit that they had made a gigantic stride.  
Liberty had as yet no developed form,  
and not until the bloody struggle of the  
revolution, do we see it assuming a de-  
finite shape.

The colonists when poor and feeble had  
been neglected by the mother country;  
as soon as they became worth governing  
Britain had sent them governors, and  
now she sought to increase her revenue  
by taxing them. The Americans would  
not have objected to having a tax  
levied upon them had they been al-  
lowed a voice in laying the tax, or di-  
recting how it should be appropriated.  
Having no representatives in parliament,  
they claimed that parliament had no  
right to tax them. The English not  
only asserted the right, but exercised it  
by laying enormous duties on various  
imported articles.

The question was freely discussed  
throughout America, and a unanimous  
voice rose from the people, that taxation  
without representation was unjust and  
intolerable, and that the law imposing  
the duties was unconstitutional.

The colonists understood and felt that  
the admission of the right of parliament  
to tax them jeopardized their freedom,  
and that the assumption of these powers  
by England was fatal to liberty, and in-  
consistent with the rights to which every  
Briton was born.

The stamp act, as well as subsequent  
acts of parliament, proved, but too clearly  
to the colonists that their rights must be  
defended by an appeal to arms.

Petition after petition was sent to the  
British king, only to be returned with a  
reassertion of British rights. The colo-  
nists desired no war; they hated it.  
Days of fasting were appointed to pro-  
pitiolate peace. Places of business were  
closed, and citizens went about the streets  
in mourning.

The mutterings of the gathering tem-  
pest only indicated its severity. The  
sun of liberty set behind the ink clouds  
of revolution, of which no human fore-  
sight was competent to tell when, or  
where, or how it would terminate. A  
war, long, bloody and uncertain, was in-  
evitable.

Finally, Britain, still asserting her  
rights to tax them, scorned their peti-  
tions, denying them the rights of British  
subjects, rejecting all overtures of peace,  
aroused the colonists to a superhuman  
energy, and kindled the flames of patri-  
otism in their bosoms to a livid hue, when  
the gallant Washington with his noble  
band, laying their all upon their coun-  
try's altar, went forth in God's name,  
resolved upon liberty or death. And  
not only this, but with a heroism of which  
only heroes can boast, flouted in the  
teeth of the British lion that immortal  
declaration, to which we have listened  
to-day, and which has come down to us  
baptized in their blood.

Where in all history can such an ex-  
ample be found? It was a declaration  
unprecedented in the annals of nations.  
Never since the memory of man had such  
a decision, embodying such principles,  
been promulgated. It was purely a na-  
tional declaration. It was not the work  
of the infatuated zeal of a minority, but  
the predetermined, united will of the  
whole, who were ready to seal it with  
their blood.

The news of the formal declaration of  
independence spread with telegraphic  
celerity. The old bellman in the State  
House had early taken his place; long  
and eagerly he waited, and when the  
joyous message, "ring father, ring,"  
came from the lips of his boy, right mer-  
rily did the old bell send forth its peal,  
and as its glad notes were wafted by the  
breeze over mountain and valley and had  
made the heart of every patriot thrill  
with delight, the old bellman died for  
very ecstasy of joy.

Greece and Rome boasted of their her-  
oic age. This was our heroic age. We  
boast not like them of an age of mytho-  
logical heroes, but an age of real ones;  
for heroic deeds alone make heroes.

How insignificant are the deeds of  
Cæsar, Alexander, and Napoleon, when  
compared with that of our noble Wash-  
ington. Alexander fought for aggran-  
dizement and glory. Washington and his  
despised band fought not for distinction,  
and received the only renown that comes  
from daring to avow the right, in the  
face of a foe able to crush them, and be-  
fore a world hostile to them.

Alexander, in royal robes and followed  
by a kingly retinue, sought to enslave.  
Washington, when some of his ill-paid,  
half-starved regiments had become dis-  
heartened and were about to leave him,  
with a noble heroism pulled off his hat  
with the electrifying words, "I have  
grown gray in your service."

Washington, and his feeble band, amid  
incredible hardships, with a superior foe  
in front and the yells of savage fury be-  
hind, exposed to the frost of winter, and  
leaving tracks of blood upon the snow,  
fought to liberate. Such were our fathers;  
such was their devotion to liberty.  
Deeper than father, or mother, or sister,  
or brother, dearer over than their own  
lives, for they had laid them all upon  
their country's altar.

The names of Cæsar, Alexander, and  
Napoleon will grow dimmer and paler as  
the years glide by, but the name of Wash-  
ington will grow greener and greener,  
and brighter and brighter, and will not  
only shine with a more resplendent lus-  
tre as the centuries pass away, but will  
arouse the energy of disheartened patri-  
ots down through the remotest ages.

We would to-day reach our hand  
across the eighty years that separate us  
from them and clasp these sterling men  
by the hand and mingle our rejoicing  
with theirs; that they had the moral cou-  
rage to declare their principles, and man-  
fully to defend them; thereby handing  
down to us that constitutional liberty which  
we enjoy. Notwithstanding their prowess,  
had not the empire of nations been on  
our side, we should not have had the  
privilege this morning of unfurling the  
old flag of liberty to the breeze and un-  
der its sacred shadow of vowing that for  
lack of our strength, no ruthless hand  
shall tear it from its proud emfence.

The echoes of the revolution had hard-  
ly died away before petty internal dis-  
putes arose, the result of local issues and  
sectional interests.

The cotton States were slave-holding  
States, and consequently proslavery, and  
the northern States antislavery. It was  
evident that freedom upheld and propa-  
gated on the one side, and slavery upheld  
and propagated on the other, must pro-  
duce discordant feelings. These two  
principles so entirely antagonistic, and  
diametrically opposed as they were, could  
not exist together. The result of these  
opposite sectional interests termi-  
nated in the great rebellion;—a war at  
once the most malignant and unscrup-  
ulous that any nation ever had to contend  
with. From this bloody struggle we  
have just emerged.

We rejoice to-day, not only that our  
fathers gained our liberty, but that from  
the struggle to overthrow our national  
follies, we have come forth with our lib-  
erty and honor intact, and the old flag  
untarnished.

But if the war was unprovoked, un-  
reasonable, unjust and causeless, let us  
weep instead. For if it was, Lincoln was  
an inhuman monster, and every soldier  
was a pirate and a murderer. Let us  
then examine in short into some of the  
causes of the war, as well as some of the  
true and false pretenses, given as rea-  
sons for secession. In doing this let us  
get at the tap root of the matter and  
determine the leading causes upon which  
the others hinge, and from which they  
emanate.  
The doctrine of State rights was  
one of the foundation heresies of se-  
cession. That is that the interests of  
the State are paramount to that of the  
national government; that a State has  
the right to nullify the acts of the na-  
tional government when she may deem  
them unconstitutional or injurious. To  
disprove this doctrine, let us endeavor  
to get at the intention of the framers  
of the constitution, for the intention of  
the law-giver is the law. In that con-  
vention to which were sent the most  
eminent statesmen of each state, and  
to which we owe our federal constitu-  
tion, there was a great diversity of  
views; but early in the convention one  
thing was decided,—that the constitu-  
tion was to bind the whole people, and  
not to be a mere State compact; that  
the people of the United States were to  
be one people, and not an aggrega-  
tion of sovereign States. But let us in  
addition to this take the words of  
Washington, one of its framers: "The  
basis of our political system is the  
right of the people to make and alter  
their constitutions of government, but  
the constitution which at any time ex-  
ists, till changed by an explicit and au-  
thenticated will of the whole people, is  
sacredly obligatory upon all. All ob-  
structions in the execution of the laws,  
all combinations and associations, un-  
der whatever plausible character, with  
the real design to direct, control,

counteract, or awe the regular delibera-  
tions and actions of the constituted  
authorities, are of fatal tendency."

Is there anything in this language to  
lead us to believe that the framers of  
the constitution supposed that the oath  
taken by the several States to support  
the constitution was not binding, and  
that they had the right to take them-  
selves out of the union on any ground  
whatever, unless it be an infringement  
of their constitutional rights?

Reason alone would teach us, that  
those who had laid their all upon their  
country's altar to preserve their lib-  
erties, and who had learned most thor-  
oughly that there is no strength with-  
out union, and who had met for the  
express purpose of forming a more per-  
fect union, never intended of entering  
into a contract so utterly worthless and  
ephemeral, as to depend entirely for its  
perpetuity upon a union which might  
be dissolved at a moments warning by  
the supposed grievances of any State  
or faction. We can not believe that  
they did plant or ever intended to plant  
within it the seeds of self destruction.

This dogma of State rights, propa-  
gated by Calhoun and Hayne, and  
willingly drank in by the southern aris-  
tocracy, was undoubtedly one of the  
leading causes of the war.

Another eminent cause of the war  
was their failure to obtain more slave  
territory.

The policy of the government at the  
adoption of the constitution and some  
years after, had been to repress slavery.  
But the system of the cultivation of  
cotton by slave labor wore out the  
land in a few years, and they were com-  
pelled to move to new lands in order to  
obtain a good crop. This and the  
desire to secure the political ascendancy  
in the government, led the states-  
men of the south to seek constantly for  
the addition of new territory, which  
could be made into slave States.

The excitement consequent upon the  
application of Missouri into the union  
with a constitution recognizing slavery,  
was a scene of peril for the existence  
of our national government. The  
question of its admission as a slave  
State produced an extraordinary exci-  
tement in both sections of the country.  
A compromise measure, finally ended  
the controversy, and Missouri was ad-  
mitted as a slave State; slavery being  
forever prohibited north of the line of  
36 degrees and 30 minutes. The ad-  
herence to this compromise was most  
solemnly guaranteed. The friends of  
freedom breathed easier, for they felt  
that the question of the territorial ex-  
tension of slavery was forever settled.  
Thirty years from this time, the south,  
having a majority in Congress, with a  
consummate audacity demanded, and  
obtained its repeal. The result of this  
repeal was the throwing open of all  
United States territory to slavery, and  
the breaking of that agreement, as sol-  
emn as the constitution itself. Its re-  
sult was the spectacle of bleeding  
Kansas. Although Congress I believe  
had the right to prohibit slavery in this  
territory, for 23 out of the 39 framers  
of the constitution are known to have  
voted to prohibit slavery in Federal ter-  
ritory, and Washington himself signed  
the bill prohibiting slavery from the north-  
western territory, thus completing its  
validity, and showing that in his un-  
derstanding nothing in the constitution  
forbade Congress to prohibit slavery  
in federal territory; yet the north were  
willing to let the people of the State  
decide the question for themselves.  
But the south in defiance  
of law, in defiance of right,  
marched her murdering hordes upon  
its soil and shot in cold blood  
peaceable United States citizens, while  
the government with a pusillanimity  
unheard of, looked calmly on. But fol-  
lowed in this and other attempts to gain  
slave territory, they were left nothing  
but their darling hydra-headed scheme,  
secession.

But the south complained that they  
had not an equal share in the govern-  
ment; that they were oppressed; that  
they did not have equal privileges with  
the north. 300,000 slaveholders have  
controlled the government almost from  
its beginning until now. They  
ought to have been satisfied with this.  
They have had two Presidents to our  
one. Missouri was given them as a  
slave State. The Mexican war, the in-  
justice of which should cause every  
American to blush, supported by north-  
ern gold, procured Texas for them.  
Did the North feel above them and  
fail to recognize them as brothers? We  
paid their bills for them it is true, but  
they ought not to grumble for that; we  
had to earn the money, we were their  
servants as well, for by the fugitive  
slave law we came under obligations to  
hunt up and drive home their stray cat-  
tle, and were subject to a fine of \$1,  
000 and a year's imprisonment for the  
comparatively small crime of putting  
one of their dumb beasts on the road  
to Canada. This doesn't look like op-  
pression. But let us glance at the other  
side of the picture.  
Measures of severe repression were  
taken when any attempt was made to

oppose or condemn the institution of  
slavery. Anti-slavery pamphlets or pa-  
pers passing through the mails were seiz-  
ed. For years northern newspapers were  
not permitted to reach subscribers in the  
southern States. Colored citizens of  
Massachusetts were seized and kept in  
jail in Charlestown. Northern citizens  
were mobbed and threatened with death  
unless they left the country. And not  
only this, but the blood of northern men,  
murdered by southern hands, saturates  
the plains of Kansas; and superadded  
to this they endeavor to take themselves  
out of the union, to break up the govern-  
ment, to destroy the liberty for which  
our fathers fought, to pull down a temple  
that had been built for three quarters of  
a century.

But the South told us that they wish-  
ed a peaceable secession; that they  
wished to be let alone. To be let alone!  
The thief taking your money from your  
pocket wishes to be let alone! The red-  
handed murderer fleeing from justice  
wishes to be let alone! Heaven's rebel  
angels wished to be let alone, and they  
would dethrone God himself, and usurp  
his authority. The South, stealing mon-  
ey from our national treasury, capturing  
our ports and arsenals, and with dagger  
in hand, aiming a deadly blow at the  
goddess of liberty, wished to be let alone  
to continue her diabolical designs.

Thank heaven the sense of the North  
pierced the gauze of such a sophistry.

We saw that there could be no peace-  
able secession, and that the bare ad-  
mission of the right of secession, rendered  
our union a rope of sand, and not worth  
a solitary penny. With an audacity  
that amounted to madness, they acknowl-  
edge that they are determined to rue  
it, and that if Abraham Lincoln was elec-  
ted president they would take themselves  
out of the union, and then we should be  
the cause of the disruption. As well  
might the robber, holding a pistol to your  
head tell you to stand and deliver, if not  
I will shoot you, and then you will be the  
murderer.

Abraham Lincoln was elected, and the  
South took themselves out of the union.

The traditions of the past, the fame  
of ancestors, the glory of the present,  
the hope of the future, lay buried in  
that mass of rubbish, which was now  
to be cleared away, for the erection of a  
slave despotism, in place of that  
stately structure, which for eighty years  
had been swelling in proportions, and  
whose rising dome, was always gilded  
by the sun of liberty. On the 18th of  
April, a day never to be forgotten as  
the first in the great drama of our Na-  
tional struggle, the forts of Charleston  
launched forth their murderous fire up-  
on fated Sumpter. Amid the falling  
shot, and bursting shells, and crash of  
beams, and roar of flames, that gallant  
band of hungry men within its walls,  
stood to their guns without thought of  
surrender, looking aloft only occasion-  
ally to see that the stars still floated  
above the din, for nine times had they  
been shot away, and as many times  
replaced. As the reverberation of  
their thunders was borne over lakes  
and rivers, mountain and prairie, it  
aroused the sleeping nation. It leaped  
to its feet, to find that a volcano had  
broken out beneath it, and that the  
hot, scorching, withering lava of war  
had already commenced its devastat-  
ing course. From the field, the shop,  
the counter, the bar, the pulpit, and the  
college, thousands of our citizens, irre-  
spective of party, and in a common  
cause, went forth to stop the tide of  
war, and to defend their country;  
aye, amid the thunder of cannon, and  
the crack and crash of arms, went  
forth to drive back the hordes of treas-  
on, and to demonstrate to the world  
that our liberty was neither myth nor  
shadow, and that the Union must be  
preserved.

In this dreadful struggle, when our  
courage, our patriotism, and the validity  
of the Declaration of Independence  
was tested in the crucible, the thought  
that liberty which was defended at the  
cost of life and limb, by Washington  
and his compatriots, was being ruth-  
lessly assailed the second time, aroused  
the patriotism of thousands, and  
lent the arm stretched out to defend it  
with redoubled vigor. The war was,  
the terrible death grapple between  
liberty and progress, on the one side,  
and slavery and darkness on the other,  
aided by all the hellish machinations,  
of Satan and his infernal crew. We  
read of Indian barbarity, and the cruel-  
ty of the toadhawk and scaly knife,  
and can fancy we hear the cries of  
their burning victims, but the diabolical  
torment of the savage was never half  
as devilish, as the living death by star-  
vation, by which hundreds of our brave  
defenders perished.

The savage killed his enemies to be  
sure, but never while he had the pow-  
er to help them, did he rejoice over the  
excruciating sufferings of his own coun-  
trymen, and exult over their bodies,  
rotting upon the ground, while the  
lamp of life yet lingered in its socket.  
But allow me to digress a moment,  
while I notice two classes of individ-  
uals which we met with at this time.  
One of these classes from their ridicu-  
lous appearance during the war, makes

Historical society



# The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

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WHOLE NO. 245.

ORATION,  
Delivered at Winnebago City on the 4th  
of July, 1868,  
By Prof. E. P. BARTLETT.

WINNEBAGO CITY, July 6, 1868.  
Prof. E. P. BARTLETT, Sir.—Owing to the  
fact that nearly two-thirds of the people present  
at the church during the services on the 4th,  
could not get within hearing distance of the  
speakers' stand, and at the earnest solicitation  
of many of our citizens, we are prompted to re-  
quest of you the manuscript of the Oration de-  
livered, with permission to publish in the *Free*  
*Homestead*.

We are respectfully yours,  
A. A. HENNINGSON,  
Pres. of the Day.  
C. J. FARLEY,  
D. N. WARE,  
E. A. HORTON,  
Geo. M. POTTER,  
F. F. HARRISON.  
Committee  
of  
Arrangement.  
GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the above  
request I herewith deliver the manuscript into  
your hands with my assent to its publication if  
you see proper.  
Respectfully yours,  
E. P. BARTLETT.

The hopes and fears, the feelings and  
opinions of the million, form an ocean of  
thought in which the individual is lost  
as the drop is lost in the Atlantic. Tem-  
pests of passion agitate the surface of  
this ocean, but they cannot change its  
general level, nor drive it from its set  
bounds; it ebbs and flows under the in-  
fluence of victory and defeat, and a thou-  
sand other causes, many of which we  
can trace only in their effects. Like the  
Atlantic, this ocean is at once the most  
uncontrollable of powers, and the most  
manageable of instruments. Address the  
sea; reason with it; legislate against  
its tides; quarrel with its storms; enact  
that it shall change its winds; complain  
of its destructiveness; demonstrate to it  
that there is no good cause for the fury  
of its waves, and you are impotent. Ac-  
cept it with all its vagaries as unchange-  
able facts; study its winds and currents  
as they are without seeking to change  
them; trim your sails and guide your  
helm accordingly, and you are carried in  
safety to your desired harbor. With all  
the improvements man has made in na-  
vigation since the time the Phœnician first  
launched his boat on the Mediterranean,  
he has never brought a breath of wind  
under his control or commanded a single  
billow. Yet the most adverse wind is his  
servant, and takes him whither he will.  
In a similar way, kings and statesmen  
have swayed the rod of empire over mil-  
lions, and made the very selfishness of  
mankind to muster to them without en-  
suing any change in human nature, or al-  
tering the motives of a single individual.  
Notwithstanding the efforts of popes and  
potentates, combined with all the engi-  
nery of the powers of darkness to stop  
the tide of progress and crush out the  
very idea of civil and religious liberty,  
yet beneath these ripples upon the surface  
there has been an omnipotent power,  
controlling, guiding, and directing human  
affairs. From the Christian Era, down  
through the mighty centuries, has gone  
forth a progress, unseen, silent, and oft-  
times imperceptible; yet at times break-  
ing out in an effulgent light, only to dis-  
cover more palpably the gloom around.  
This progress, silent as the noiseless  
step of time, has reached the grand pro-  
portions of the moral and religious liberty  
which we enjoy.

Ninety-two years ago to-day our fathers  
declared themselves free and indepen-  
dent. To that day, and to that act,  
and to its results, we owe all we are and  
all that we expect to be, as freemen and  
as a nation. As our fathers, at the cost  
of life and limb, transmitted this liberty  
to us, so the present generation have  
just emerged from a sanguinary and frat-  
ricidal struggle, not only for its perpetua-  
tion, but for its very existence. The  
inheritance which we thus enjoy to-day,  
is not only an inheritance of liberty, but  
of our own American liberty.

Liberty has existed in other times, in  
other countries, and in other forms. A  
Grecian liberty has existed,—a liberty  
which has produced multitudes of great  
men, and transmitted one immortal name,  
the name of Demosthenes, to posterity.  
But it was a liberty of disconnected  
States; sometimes united indeed by tem-  
porary leagues and confederacies, but  
often involved in wars between them-  
selves. The sword of Sparta turned its  
sharpest edge against Athens, enslaved  
her and devastated Greece; and in her  
turn, Sparta was compelled to bow be-  
fore the power of Thebes.

There has been a Roman liberty,—a  
proud, ambitious, domineering spirit, but  
in the best days of the republic, ready  
to carry chains and slavery into every  
province over which her eagles could be  
borne.

I have said that our inheritance is an  
inheritance of American liberty. Noth-  
ing like it existed in former times, or  
was known in the most enlightened states  
of antiquity. Its principles are our own.  
Since it has thus become Americanized,  
let us look at its origin and follow its  
progress. The labors of the human mind,  
whether in the sphere of religion or  
philosophy, had been accumulating in  
Europe from the eighth to the sixteenth  
century, and the time was now come  
when they must necessarily have a result.

Besides this, the means of instruction,  
created or favored in the bosom of the  
church itself, had brought forth fruit.  
Schools had been instituted; these  
schools had produced men of considerable  
learning, and their number had daily in-  
creased. These men began to wish to  
think and act for themselves, for they  
felt themselves stronger than they had  
ever been before. At last came that  
restoration of the human mind to a pre-  
siding youth and vigor, which the revival  
of the learning and arts of antiquity  
brought about. Thus the reformation  
must have been, from the state of the  
human mind at this period, a sudden ef-  
fort made by the human mind to achieve  
its liberty, a great insurrection of human  
intelligence. This was preeminently  
the leading cause of the reformation.  
It was a desperate struggle also between  
light and darkness, between popery on  
the one side and christianity on the other.  
Thousands were led to the stake; blood  
flowed like water. For a person to  
profess christianity was equivalent to  
signing his death warrant. The stake,  
the scaffold, and the rack grew weary of  
their victims. Here, our American liberty  
originated. Amid scenes like these was  
it cradled. Here were the first faint  
glimmerings of that glorious sun, that  
was to usher in the perennial day of  
American liberty. Little did the mil-  
lions of popery imagine that from the im-  
palpable dust of the stake, and from the  
blood that flowed from the headless  
trunks of gory martyrs, a principle would  
emanate which would cause popes to  
tremble, and monarchs the rotting founda-  
tions of monkish Europe.

Thus it is that truth crushed to earth  
rises again; immortal as her heavenly  
source, and in the end, the unfailing  
reward of well-doing.

But a mysterious providence had de-  
creed that the seeds of liberty sown in  
the Eastern, should be transplanted in  
the Western continent. Accordingly, in  
October, 1620, we behold a weak, perse-  
cuted, proscribed band, embarking their  
all on board two frail vessels, to cross an  
unknown ocean. How manful the ad-  
venture; how unlikely to succeed was  
it; how isolated their hopes; how for-  
lorn their condition; how agonizing the  
feelings of this homeless, homeless,  
friendless, persecuted company on leaving  
their native land and that forever; be-  
hind them persecution and death, before  
them the stormy deep, the savage, and  
the inhospitable shores of America; any  
one of these dangers being sufficient to  
sweep them from the earth. Never since  
the ark, containing the remnants of a  
drowned race, rested upon its bosom, has  
ocean borne a more precious cargo. Never  
did ocean's waves sweep over a more sa-  
cred vessel; and never did vessel under-  
take a sublimer voyage. But at length,  
tossed about both by sea and land, we  
behold them, a weak, frail band, a mere  
handful, their ranks decimated by dis-  
ease, land on the ice-bound rocks of  
Plymouth. Days of suffering came.  
During the month of December six of  
the colonists died from exposure. At  
one time every person in the settlement  
except seven were on a sick-bed. Three  
years from this, they were at one time so  
desperate that they had a pint of corn  
to divide, and at another not a kernel.  
But decimated, destitute, and isolated  
as they were, they possessed one jewel  
for which they had bartered all their  
other comforts, and that was their lib-  
erty. It was the possession of this trea-  
sure, without which their suffering would  
have been unendurable, that made them

comparatively light. But their idea of  
liberty was not as broad as ours. It was  
yet in its infancy. Old prejudices had  
not entirely worn away. Indeed we  
could not expect it. But when we com-  
pare their liberty with that which had  
just dawned upon Europe, we must ad-  
mit that they had made a gigantic stride.  
Liberty had as yet no developed form;  
and not until the bloody struggle of the  
revolution, do we see it assuming a defi-  
nite shape.

The colonists when poor and feeble had  
been neglected by the mother country;  
as soon as they became worth governing  
Britain had sent them governors, and  
now she sought to increase her revenue  
by taxing them. The Americans would  
not have objected to having a tax levied  
upon them had they been al-  
lowed a voice in laying the tax, or di-  
recting how it should be appropriated.  
Having no representatives in parliament,  
they claimed that parliament had no  
right to tax them. The English not  
only asserted the right, but exercised it  
by laying enormous duties on various  
imported articles.

The question was freely discussed  
throughout America, and a unanimous  
voice rose from the people, that taxation  
without representation was unjust and  
intolerable, and that the law imposing  
the duties was unconstitutional.

The colonists understood and felt that  
the admission of the right of parliament  
to tax them jeopardized their freedom,  
and that the assumption of these powers  
by England was fatal to liberty, and in-  
consistent with the rights to which every  
Briton was born.

The stamp act, as well as subsequent  
acts of parliament, proved, too clearly  
to the colonists that their rights must be  
defended by an appeal to arms.

Petition after petition was sent to the  
British king, only to be returned with a  
reassertion of British rights. The colo-  
nists desired no war; they hated it.  
Days of fasting were appointed to pro-  
pitiolate peace. Places of business were  
closed, and citizens went about the streets  
in mourning.

The mutterings of the gathering tem-  
pest only indicated its severity. The  
sun of liberty set behind the ink clouds  
of revolution, of which no human fore-  
sight was competent to tell when, or  
where, or how it would terminate. A  
war, long, bloody and uncertain, was in-  
evitable.

Finally, Britain, still asserting her  
rights to tax them, scorning their peti-  
tions, denying them the rights of British  
subjects, rejecting all overtures of peace,  
aroused the colonists to a superhuman  
energy, and kindled the flames of patri-  
otism in their bosoms to a livid line, when  
the gallant Washington with his noble  
band, laying their all upon their coun-  
try's altar, went forth in God's name,  
resolved upon liberty or death. And  
not only this, but with a heroism of which  
only heroes can boast, flouted in the  
teeth of the British lion that immortal  
declaration to which we have listened  
to-day, and which has come down to us  
baptized in their blood.

Where in all history can such an ex-  
ample be found? It was a declaration  
unprecedented in the annals of nations.  
Never since the memory of man had such  
a decision, embodying such principles,  
been promulgated. It was purely a na-  
tional declaration. It was not the work  
of the infuriated zeal of a minority, but  
the predetermined, united will of the  
whole, who were ready to seal it with  
their blood.

The news of the formal declaration of  
independence spread with telegraphic  
celerity. The old bellman in the State  
House had early taken his place; long  
and eagerly had he waited, and when  
the joyous message, "ring father, ring,"  
came from the lips of his boy, right mer-  
cifully did the old bell send forth its peal,  
and as its glad notes were wafted by the  
breeze over mountain and valley and had  
made the heart of every patriot thrill  
with delight, the old bellman died for  
very ecstasy of joy.

Greece and Rome boasted of their her-  
oic age. This was our heroic age. We  
boast not like them of an age of mytho-  
logical heroes, but an age of real ones;  
for heroic deeds alone make heroes.

How insignificant are the deeds of  
Caesar, Alexander, and Napoleon, when  
compared with that of our noble Wash-  
ington. Alexander fought for aggranda-  
zement and glory. Washington and his  
despised band fought not for distinction,  
and received the only renown that comes  
from daring to avow the right, in the  
face of a foe able to crush them, and be-  
fore a world hostile to them.

Alexander, in royal robes and followed  
by a kingly retinue, fought to enslave.  
Washington, when some of his ill-paid,  
half-starved regiments had become dis-  
heartened and were about to leave him,  
with a noble heroism pulled off his hat  
with the electrifying words, "I have  
grown gray in your service."

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The names of Caesar, Alexander, and  
Napoleon will grow dimmer and paler as  
the years glide by, but the name of Wash-  
ington will grow greener and greener,  
and brighter and brighter, and will not  
only shine with a more resplendent lu-  
stre as the centuries pass away, but will  
arouse the energy of disaffected patri-  
ots down through the remotest ages.

We would to-day reach our hand  
across the eighty years that separate us  
from them and clasp those sterling men  
by the hand and mingle our rejoicing  
with theirs; that they had the moral cour-  
age to declare their principles, and man-  
fully to defend them; thereby handing  
down to us that constitutional liberty which  
we enjoy. Notwithstanding their prowess,  
had not the empire of nations been on  
our side, we should not have had the  
privilege this morning of unfurling the  
old flag of liberty to the breeze and un-  
der its sacred shadow of vowing that for  
lack of our strength, no ruthless hand  
shall tear it from its proud emblems.

The echoes of the revolution had hard-  
ly died away before petty internal dis-  
sentiments arose, the result of local issues and  
sectional interests.

The cotton States were slave-holding  
States, and consequently proslavery. It was  
evident that freedom upheld and propa-  
gated on the one side, and slavery upheld  
and propagated on the other, must pro-  
duce discordant feelings. These two  
principles so entirely antagonistic, and  
diametrically opposed as they were,  
could not exist together. The result of  
these opposite sectional interests termi-  
nated in the great rebellion;—a war at  
once the most malignant and unscrupu-  
lous that any nation ever had to contend  
with. From this bloody struggle we  
have just emerged.

We rejoice to-day, not only that our  
fathers gained our liberty, but that from  
the struggle to overthrow our national  
fabric, we have come forth with our lib-  
erty and honor intact, and the old flag  
untarnished.

But if the war was unprovoked, un-  
reasonable, unjust and causeless, let us  
weep instead. For if it was, Lincoln was  
an inhuman monster, and every soldier  
was a pirate and a murderer. Let us  
then examine in short into some of the  
causes of the war, as well as some of the  
true and false pretenses, given as rea-  
sons for secession. In doing this let us  
get at the tap-root of the matter and  
determine the leading causes upon which  
the others hinge, and from which they  
emanate.

The doctrine of State rights was  
one of the foundation heresies of seces-  
sion. That is that the interests of  
the State are paramount to that of the  
national government; that a State has  
the right to nullify the acts of the na-  
tional government when she may deem  
them unconstitutional or injurious. To  
disprove this doctrine, let us endeavor  
to get at the intention of the framers  
of the constitution, for the intention of  
the law-giver is the law. In that con-  
stitution to which we sent the most  
eminent statesmen of each state, and  
to which we owe our federal constitu-  
tion, there was a great diversity of  
views; but early in the convention one  
thing was decided—that the constitu-  
tion was to bind the whole people, and  
not to be a mere State compact; that  
the people of the United States were  
to be one people, and not an aggrega-  
tion of sovereign States. But let us in  
addition to this take the words of  
Washington, one of its framers: "The  
basis of our political system is the  
right of the people to make and alter  
their constitutions of government, but  
the constitution which at any time ex-  
ists, all changed by an explicit and au-  
thenticated will of the whole people,  
is sacredly obligatory upon all. All ob-  
structions in the execution of the laws,  
all combinations and associations, un-  
der whatever plausible character, with  
the real design to direct, control,

counteract, or awe the regular delibera-  
tions and actions of the constituted  
authorities, are of fatal tendency."

Is there anything in this language to  
lead us to believe that the framers of  
the constitution supposed that the oath  
taken by the several States to support  
the constitution was not binding, and  
that they had the right to take them-  
selves out of the union on any ground  
whatever, unless it be an infringement  
of their constitutional rights?

Reason alone would teach us, that  
those who had laid their all upon their  
country's altar to preserve their lib-  
erty, and who had learned most thor-  
oughly that there is no strength with-  
out union, and who had met for the  
express purpose of forming a more per-  
fect union, never intended of entering  
into a contract so utterly worthless and  
ephemeral, as to depend entirely for its  
perpetuity upon a union which might  
be dissolved at a moments warning by  
the supposed grievances of any State  
or faction. We can not believe that  
they did plant or ever intended to plant  
within it the seeds of self destruction.

This dogma of State rights, propa-  
gated by Calhoun and Hayne, and  
villigly drank in by the southern aris-  
tocracy, was undoubtedly one of the  
leading causes of the war.

Another eminent cause of the war  
was their failure to obtain more slave  
territory.

The policy of the government at the  
adoption of the constitution and some  
years after had been to repress slavery.  
But the system of the cultivation of  
cotton by slave labor wore out the  
land in a few years, and they were com-  
pelled to move to new lands in order to  
obtain a good crop. This and the  
desire to secure the political ascendancy  
in the government, led the states-  
men of the south to seek constantly for  
the addition of new territory, which  
could be made into slave States.

The excitement consequent upon the  
application of Missouri into the union  
with a constitution recognizing slavery,  
was a scene of peril for the existence  
of our national government. The  
question of its admission as a slave  
State produced an extraordinary excite-  
ment in both sections of the country.  
A compromise measure, finally ended  
the controversy, and Missouri was ad-  
mitted as a slave State; slavery being  
forever prohibited north of the line of  
36 degrees and 30 minutes. The ad-  
herence to this compromise was most  
solemnly guaranteed. The friends of  
freedom breathed easier, for they felt  
that the question of the territorial ex-  
pansion of slavery was forever settled.  
Thirty years from this time, the south,  
having a majority in Congress, with a  
consummate audacity demanded, and  
obtained its repeal. The result of this  
repeal was the throwing open of all  
United States territory to slavery, and  
the breaking of that agreement, as sol-  
emn as the constitution itself. Its se-  
quel was the spectacle of bleeding  
Kansas. Although Congress I believe  
had the right to prohibit slavery in this  
territory, for 23 out of the 39 framers  
of the constitution are known to have  
voted to prohibit slavery in Federal ter-  
ritory, and Washington himself signed  
the bill prohibiting slavery from the north-  
western territory, thus completing its  
solidity, and showing that in his un-  
derstanding nothing in the constitution  
forbade Congress to prohibit slavery  
in Federal territory; yet the north were  
willing to let the people of the State  
decide the question for themselves.  
But the south in defiance  
of law, in defiance of right,  
marched her murdering hordes upon  
its soil and shot in cold blood  
peaceable United States citizens, while  
the government with a pusillanimity  
unheard of, looked calmly on. But fol-  
lowed in this and other attempts to gain  
slave territory, they were left nothing  
but their darling hydra-headed scheme,  
secession.

But the south complained that they  
had not an equal share in the govern-  
ment; that they were oppressed; that  
they did not have equal privileges with  
the north. 300,000 slaveholders have  
controlled the government almost from  
its beginning until now. They  
ought to have been satisfied with this.  
They have had two Presidents to our  
one. Louisiana was purchased for  
them. Missouri was given them as a  
slave State. The Mexican war, the in-  
justice of which should cause every  
American to blush, supported by north-  
ern gold, procured Texas for them.  
Did the North feel above them and  
fail to recognize them as brothers? We  
paid their bills for them it is true, but  
they ought not to grumble for that; we  
had to earn the money, we were their  
servants as well, for by the fugitive  
slave law we came under obligations to  
hunt up and drive home their stray cat-  
tle, and were subject to a fine of \$1,  
000 and a year's imprisonment for the  
comparatively small crime of putting  
one of their dumb beasts on the road  
to Canada. This doesn't look like op-  
pression. But let us glance at the oth-  
er side of the picture.

Measures of severe repression were  
taken when any attempt was made to

oppose or condemn the institution of  
slavery. Anti-slavery pamphlets or pa-  
pers passing through the mails were se-  
ized. For years northern newspapers were  
not permitted to reach subscribers in the  
southern States. Colored citizens of  
Massachusetts were seized and kept in  
jail in Charlestown. Northern citizens  
were mobbed and threatened with death  
unless they left the country. And not  
only this, but the blood of northern men,  
murdered by southern hands, saturated  
the plains of Kansas; and superadded  
to this they endeavor to take themselves  
out of the union, to break up the govern-  
ment, to destroy the liberty for which  
our fathers fought, to pull down a temple  
that had been built for three quarters of  
a century.

But the South told us that they wish-  
ed a peaceable secession; that they  
wished to be let alone. To be let alone!  
The thief taking your money from your  
pocket wishes to be let alone! The red-  
headed murderer fleeing from justice  
wishes to be let alone! Heaven's rebel  
angels wished to be let alone, and they  
would dethrone God himself, and usurp  
his authority. The South, stealing mon-  
ey from our national treasury, capturing  
our ports and arsenals, and with dagger  
in hand, aiming a deadly blow at the  
godless of liberty, wished to be let alone  
to continue her diabolical designs.

Thank heaven the sense of the North  
pierced the gauze of such a sophistry.

We saw that there could be no peace-  
able secession, and that the bare ad-  
mission of the right of secession, rendered  
our union a rope of sand, and not worth  
a solitary penny. With an audacity  
that amounted to madness, they acknowl-  
edge that they are determined to rue or  
ruin, and that if Abraham Lincoln was elec-  
ted president they would take themselves  
out of the union, and then we should be  
the cause of the disruption. As well  
might the robber, holding a pistol to your  
head tell you to stand and deliver, if not  
I will shoot you, and then you will be the  
murderer.

Abraham Lincoln was elected, and the  
South took themselves out of the union.

The traditions of the past, the fame  
of ancestors, the glory of the present,  
the hope of the future, lay buried in  
that mass of rubbish, which was now  
to be cleared away, for the erection of  
a slave despotism, in place of that  
stately structure, which for eighty years  
had been swelling in proportions, and  
whose rising dome, was always gilded  
by the sun of liberty. On the 13th of  
April, a day never to be forgotten as  
the first in the great drama of our Na-  
tional struggle, the forts of Charleston  
launched forth their murderous fire up-  
on fated Sumpter. Amid the falling  
shot, and bursting shells, and crash of  
bombs, and roar of flames, that gallant  
band of hungry men within its walls,  
stood to their guns without thought of  
surrender, looking aloft only occasion-  
ally to see that the stars still floated  
above the din, for nine times had they  
been shot away, and as many times  
replaced. As the reverberation of  
their thunders was borne over lakes  
and rivers, mountain and prairie, it  
aroused the sleeping nation. It leaped  
to its feet, to find that a volcano had  
broken out beneath it, and that the  
hot, scorching, withering lava of war  
had already commenced its devastat-  
ing course. From the field, the shop,  
the counter, the bar, the pulpit, and the  
college, thousands of our citizens, irre-  
spective of party, and in a common  
cause, went forth to stop the tide of  
war, and to defend their country;  
aye, amid the thunder of cannon, and  
the crack and crash of arms, went  
forth to drive back the hordes of treas-  
on, and to demonstrate to the world  
that our liberty was neither myth nor  
shadow, and that the Union must be  
preserved.

In this dreadful struggle, when our  
courage, our patriotism, and the validity  
of the Declaration of Independence  
was tested in the crucible, the thought  
that liberty which was defended at the  
cost of life and limb, by Washington  
and his compatriots, was being ruth-  
lessly assailed the second time, arouse  
ed the patriotism of thousands, and  
lent the arm stretched out to defend it  
with redoubled vigor. The war was,  
the terrible death grapple between  
liberty and progress, on the one side,  
and slavery and darkness on the other,  
aided by all the hellish machinations,  
of Satan and his infernal crew. We  
read of Indian barbarity, and the cru-  
elty of the to nahawk and scalping knife,  
and can fancy we hear the cries of  
their burning victims, but the diabolical  
torture of the savage was never half  
as devilish, as the living death by star-  
vation, by which hundreds of our brave  
defenders perished.

The savage killed his enemies to be  
sure, but never while he had the pow-  
er to help them, did he rejoice over the  
excruciating sufferings of his own coun-  
trymen, and exult over their bodies,  
rotting upon the ground, while the  
lamp of life yet lingered in its socket.  
But allow me to digress a moment,  
while I notice two classes of individ-  
uals which we met with at this time.  
One of these classes from their ridi-  
culous appearance during the war, makes

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me think of a story I once heard.

An old couple were once seated around their hearth, when a bear made his appearance at the door. The old gentleman acting upon the principle of self-preservation, seized the ladder, their only means of communication with the upper world, and having ascended, dragged it after him, leaving his better half the choice of two alternatives, either to fight or to be eaten up by the bear; she choosing the former, by the aid of shovel and tongs, sent the bear howling to the woods. The old gentleman seeing the coast clear immediately descended, and complimented the old lady on the noble heroism which she had displayed, and the daring courage by which she had routed the bear. So these persons in our weakness were ready to fight, but when they saw we were like to win, could not find words to express the nobleness of our cause. The origin of the other class, I have never been able to determine. They did not belong to us. They were not Americans. Their ancestry is so obscure as to be shrouded in perpetual darkness. Indeed, I cannot guess who their fathers were. But I should judge they might naturally be the descendants of some of the rebel angels, who in their nine days descent from heaven to the lower regions, wandered to this, our earth. Why, said some of these, I hope that not a Union soldier, who has gone to fight the south, will come back alive. These human vipers, protected by our laws, enjoying our liberty, like the serpent, struck their poisonous fangs into the breast of their benefactor. Their very breath exhales a poison as deadly as the nightshade, and their pestilential presence would breed contagion in a water-cure. Nasby, late pastor of the church of the new dispensation, had a dream concerning one of these persons; whether it was a premonition of a reality, is not for me to say. He dreamed that he stood on the bank of a river, on the other side of which was heaven, and beneath was the infernal regions. On the bank of the river stood myriads of imps, who flung on to the backs of those who endeavored to cross, their sins and weaknesses. Many with all that was heaped upon them crossed over. Finally Valandingham entered the river and sunk like a stone. Nasby noticing that they made no attempt to throw anything upon him, asked the cause. We never waste any effort, replied Satan. So we, will waste no effort, to disgrace them, for none is necessary, but will leave them to the everlasting infamy of a despised country.

But the desperate, bloody struggle, goes on. The fate of future millions depends upon its issue. The question was, shall America be slave or free. Thousands all over our land trembled for the result. The North, not only beset by a powerful antagonist, and taunted by foes at home and abroad, but English vessels, manned by English sailors, sailed from England to prey upon our commerce. But England has found that she had better stay at home, and studied the contents of the Declaration of Independence. All we ask of her is to settle up the little of a few hundred thousand pounds, which we have against her, which she seems very willing to do. The North thus surrounded by enemies, and forced to make use of all lawful means for self-preservation, armed the negro, and set him fighting for our liberty, and as a compensation for his services, President Lincoln issued that immortal proclamation of emancipation, by which four millions of human beings, not cattle, were liberated from the shackles of slavery.

The rill, trickling o'er its stony bed whispered it to the river, and the river to the ocean, and ocean's billows thundered it to the world, liberty! upon all the green hills and amid the peaceful villages, liberty!! a wall of fire around the humblest home, a crown of glory, studded with her ever beaming stars, upon the highest housetop. Before, liberty was sectional, and partial, now it is universal. Before, it was ideal, now it is real. This proclamation of freedom to millions, is one of the noblest acts in the drama of our national history, and one which all the prismatic coloring of the rainbow, nor the glittering tints of the kaleidoscope cannot beautify.

By means of this proclamation, and under the gallant leadership of our country chieftain, Ulysses S. Grant, and his noble compatriots, Sheridan and Sherman, our armies delivered our loved goddess of liberty from the snaky coils of treason, and placed her, bleeding at every pore, upon a firm foundation.

A struggle more desperate, the issues more grand, the victory more signal and glorious, has not its parallel in history.

The war is over. All honor to our brave defenders.

"When, can their glory fade,  
Oh! the dread charge they made,  
All the world wondered."

The path of our liberty from its inception, until the present, is marked by the blood of its defenders. It was born beneath the guillotine, and by the stake. It was defended by our fathers at the cost of tears and blood; and now it has received a fresh baptism in the blood of thousands of our brothers, who are sleeping their last sleep upon a hundred battle fields. We honor, to-

day, those brave men who gained our liberty, and those veterans of 1812, who sent the prowling British lion howling to his kennel; and we would ascribe eternal honor to you, who at your country's call, leaving friends and home, with its thousand enticements, went forth and aimed whistling bullets and bursting shells, and before the cannon's mouth, braving starvation and death, defended all that is dear to us, and brought out the old banner of our liberty, with neither a star bedimmed nor a stripe erased. As we meet to honor the names of Washington and his gallant band, so the unborn millions of the future, will meet on like occasions, and garland your brows with a halo of glory, which will grow brighter and brighter as the centuries pass by. Have you wounds, seek not to cover them. They are your titles to nobility. Your wounds, more potent than badge or epaulette, command the respect and admiration of your countrymen. Many a man shall envy him who heretofore limps, and the time will come when men will covet disfigurement. Crowds shall give way to hobbling cripples, and uncover in the presence of feebleness. And buoyant children shall pause in their noisy games, and with loving reverence, honor those whose hands can work no more, and whose feet are no longer able to march, except upon that road which brings good men to honor and immortality. The influence of your deeds will never cease. Demosthenes and Cicero have shed an influence which will cease only when their eloquence shall have been forgotten. Napoleon, upon whom the fate of nations depended, and who shook the thrones of Europe, shed an influence which lives in the heart of the French people. Thus great men come upon the arena, and passing away, of times leave a lasting influence behind; but such deeds as these, in which the happiness or misery of millions are involved, will live when the names of Demosthenes, and Cicero, and Napoleon, shall become lost in oblivion, and will shine out in transcendent luster, when the mighty pyramids shall be leveled with the common dust. Aye, let us today, with the thousands who have met all over our land, mingle our voices with theirs, and with a shout that shall make the continent tremble, send out the glad tidings that America is free; and let it echo and re-echo round the globe, and shake the thrones of every despotic power.

Principle, brought our pilgrim fathers to America. The fathers of our republic grasped their arms, and lurched back an invading foe for principle. We have just laid down our armor, taken up in defence of principle. What was that principle? It was not a war carried on in support of sectional interests; it was not for the aggrandizement, of one man or any number of men; it was not to coerce the South; it was not to subjugate it; it was not to free the negro, merely; No! it was not for all, or any of these. But it was a struggle between truth and falsehood, it was a war, between moral and physical liberty on the one side, and those children of perdition, moral and physical bondage on the other; it was a war, sustained and carried on, to defend and support that Heaven-born principle which is engrained in our constitution and which to-day is undermining the thrones of Europe human freedom. It was a desperate struggle, carried on to confer that God given principle human liberty, upon every son of Adam who lives upon our soil, or comes upon our shores, be he white or black, yellow or red. This celestial principle, despised by Popes, rejected by Emperors, feared by Kings, and hated by slave propagandists, we, of the North, have spent millions of treasure and sacrificed thousands of lives to defend and uphold. God has given to man moral liberty, and man never can enjoy moral liberty, without physical liberty also. What God has given to man, let not man take from fellow. The combined powers of darkness endeavored to put out the divine principle of christianity, but they have only made the flame blaze higher and more intensely. The divine principle of human liberty, may be opposed by all the powers of man, yet it will march steadily on until it overcomes all opposition. The South opposed it, and their opposition was broken down. Slavery stood in its way, and slavery was taken out of its way.

I care not how strong we are, physically, if we have no principles to bind us together, we are weak. But if we stand upon these principles of justice and humanity, we are strong and all

the powers of earth cannot conquer us. Xerxes with a million of men invaded Greece, but the little band of Leonidas defeated the whole army. Alexander conquered the world, but he possessed no foundation for his power, and how long did it last. Our fathers contending for an immortal, drove back a superior foe. We are strong; I believe the strongest nation on earth. England told us that we could not keep 75,000 men in the field; and we flung back the lie with the muster roll of a million. But England fears not our physical strength so much as the mighty, silent working of our principles. We meet to-day to pay our adoration to these principles. Well do I remember that noble schoolmate, who for four long years had braved his country's foe at Gettysburg, and Antietam, and Malvern hill, when the sad news came over the telegraph that our loved Lincoln was assassinated, dropped his books and wept like a child. And so the nation's great heart was moved and freedom shrieked as Lincoln fell. A nation were his mourners. Never was there such a funeral before. The nation loved him for his principles. He has gone to take his place as one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of liberty.

We honor Washington to-day for his principles. We honor the gray-headed veterans of 1812, because they fought to defend principle. We honor our brave defenders, because they endured the dangers of the battle-field, and the horrors of Andersonville and Belle Isle, contending for principle.

No glittering diadem or sparkling crown commands our homage to-day. We honor no man or set of men who does not honor our principles.

The traveler on approaching the Alps soon after summit rising in constant gradation before him; yet that which strikes him with the greatest sublimity, is one snow-capped summit, standing solitary and isolated, as if it thought itself alone to withstand the blasts of heaven alone. So America stands among the nations, to-day, grand, original, and alone; while hand in hand upon its cloud-enircled summit stand those noble men, Washington and Lincoln; the one the father, and the other the preserver of our liberty; while above and around them the old flag of the free waves and flutters in the blue ether,—the pole-star of every wandering fugitive, the beacon-light to guide the weary patriot home.

America, with her head reposing in the cooler regions of the north, and her feet bathed in the limpid waters of the gulf, with her right arm on the Pacific and her left upon the Atlantic, holds out her hands to the world, and asks them to accept of her principles.

These are monuments reared by the American people. They are not our admiration only, but the admiration of the world. A stone thrown into the lake sends out the water in concentric circles, which grow larger and larger, and keep increasing in diameter until they reach the distant shore. So that despised colony that landed upon Plymouth rock threw a principle into human affairs which has grown wider and wider, and deeper and deeper, until to-day it beats with mighty force against the thrones of despots, and makes the diadem sit uncertain on crowned heads.

But on this day of national rejoicing, let us not forget those brave men who sacrificed their lives in our defence; for while we rejoice, there are thousands all over our land whose hearts and hearths are desolate from the absence of some loved one, who died in his country's service. No! we would not, we will not, we cannot forget them.

Little thought we as that dear father, or husband, or brother went to join his regiment, and bid us that kind good-bye, that it would be the last good-bye; and as we watched them out of sight we did not think that they were gone forever. We knew that he would be exposed to danger, amid the whistling bullets and the bursting shells. We knew that thousands must die, but we thought it could not be him,—so kind, so generous, so noble. In our dreams we saw him exposed to the danger of the battle-field, with thousands dying around him, and we awoke from our sleep with a shudder as we saw him fall. Alas, our dreams were too truly realized. And when we received the sad news of his death, the blood went back to our heart, and we almost felt that the price of liberty was too dear. No gilded dome, nor stately column, nor gorgeous mausoleum mark their resting place; a green mound, a rude head-board, only points out the spot where they repose. The whisperings of the breeze, through the foliage of the trees, sing their requiem, and the solemn roar of old ocean's waves chants their funeral dirge. The old God of day—the sun—surrounds them with an effulgent light, and the pale moon and the twinkling Pleiades shed their soft, crystal light upon their tombs at night, and from between the stars, Washington and Lincoln, with a whole galaxy of departed patriots, look down and watch over their graves. The sepulchres of our honored dead are guarded with a tender care. Dead! did I say? Dead! Can virtue die? Dead! Can immortal truth perish? Tell me not that they are dead, that army of invincible heroes, that immortal body-guard of liberty. Are they dead that set? Are they dead that yet move upon society, and inspire the people with

a more heroic patriotism? Ye that mourn, let gladness mingle with your tears to-day. He was your father, your brother, now he is the nation. He made your household bright; now his example inspires a thousand households. The nation lives, because you gave it men that loved it better than their own lives. They need no sculptured marble nor stately column to reveal their greatness. Green sods are all their monuments, and yet it tells a nobler history than pillared pyres. More enduring are their monuments than any men can erect. The noblest works of art the world has ever seen, are covered with the soil of twenty centuries. Their names are printed in blood upon the canvas of our national history, and indelibly stamped upon the hearts of the American people; and until the sun forgets to shine, and the moon to rise, the rivers cease to flow, and the sea to roar, shall their names be kept green with reverent honors which are inscribed upon the book of national remembrance.

The war is over. Sweet peace once more reigns in our lately distracted country. The wounds caused by the war are fast healing up. The Southern States are fast returning and taking their places in the ranks of the union. The national creditors are to be paid dollar for dollar. The rich legacy, which has been deflected at so great a cost, is given to us to perpetuate.

Let us then plant our standard upon the great principles of justice and liberty to all, and national good faith. These principles, I believe, are contained in the platform of the great Republican party with Gen. Grant for President. He has fought it out on another of four years' duration. And although he is a usually silent Grant, yet form what we know of him, in what he proposes to do, he is an unusually successful Grant. Let us then with Grant and victory upon our banner, go forth and fight manfully until we have overcome all opposition to the great principles that have raised America to her proud position.

## THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Fairbault County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors,

THOMAS G. JONES, of Anoka County.

W. G. RAMBUSH, of Freeborn County.

C. T. BROWN, of Nicollet County.

OSCAR MALMROS, of Ramsey County.

Buchanan's estate is computed at \$300,000.

The wheat harvest had commenced in southern Indiana on the 27th ult.

The receipts of customs for the week ending June 20th were \$2,431,204.

The chief of the Astor House kitchen receives a salary of more than \$4,000 per annum.

A heavy hail-storm in Broome county, N. Y., did great damage to orchards, gardens, &c.

The females are in the majority in Chicago, but this is not the reason why it is called She-cago by some.

The mother of "Artemus Ward" has finally heard from the English executors, but can learn nothing satisfactory from them about the disposition of her son's property.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnipeg City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Rodney Edmonds.

Scott Wilson has this day applied for the e quarter of section 8 township 101 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 24th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnipeg City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Russell B. Berier.

Wm P. Odell has this day applied for the h quarter of section 30, township 102 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 24th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnipeg City, Minn., June 21st, 1868.

To Chauncey Lum.

Richard S. King has this day applied for the n quarter of section 30, township 102 north, range 31 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 24th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnipeg City, Minn., June 28th, 1868.

To C. C. Crandall.

Frederick Miller has this day applied for the h quarter of section 2 of township 103 north, range 33 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

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A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

At the kind of Job Work done in order at this office.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnipeg City, Minn.

To Daniel McLeod.

Patrick Hamill has this day applied for the w quarter of section 34, township 101 north, range 28 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Monday, the 24th day of July, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnipeg City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Eugene Hall.

Scott Wilson has this day applied for the n quarter, section 5, township 101 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 24th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnipeg City, Minn., June 10th, 1868.

To Ella B. Nickerson.

John Mielke has this day applied for the s quarter of section 4, township 103 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Monday, the 13th day of July, '68, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnipeg City, Minn., June 24, 1868.

To Wm Presbrey.

John Mielke has this day applied for the h quarter of section 4, township 103 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Monday, the 13th day of July, '68, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnipeg City, Minn., June 17, 1868.

To Wm J. Degroot.

Cornelius Dykeman has this day applied for the h quarter of section 32, township 103 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Monday, the 13th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

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H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF FAIRBANKS—IN DISTRICT COURT—SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Peter Quackenbush against Aurelius W. Breit.

BY virtue of the judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 9th day of June A. D. 1868, in and by which the undersigned sheriff of the county of Fairbault State of Minnesota, is directed to sell at public auction the Real Estate and premises therein described



# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

The little girl of Mr. S. J. Abbott, of this village, was sunstroke in the afternoon of Friday last, but by the proper and immediate application of cold water, the art of which Mrs. Abbott is proficient in, the child is again perfectly well.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for July contains "Along the Hudson River at New York; The Dole of Jarl Thorkell; St. Michael's Night, part II.; Minor Elizabethan Poets; Some Coral Islands and Islanders; The Poor in Cities; My Ship at Sea; De Grey, a Romance; Stage-Struck; Modern French Painting; Tonelli's Marriage; A Four-o'clock; The Great Erie Imbroglio; Reviews and Literary Notices.

Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The dance in this place on the evening of the 3d inst., was a pleasant and lively little party, with good company, good music and a good supper at the "Collins House." It should be remembered that the time for getting it up, as was also the notice to those who attended, was very short, and had certain parties who so earnestly invited the getting up this dance, made connections a little closer, it would undoubtedly been a relief to the agent in this place, who we understand is short, as long as he is.

The "Fusileers" made their appearance on the afternoon of the 4th inst. according to understanding, and promise. The marshal of the day, who had hitherto encouraged the appearance of this company on the occasion above mentioned, and who, in fact, was one of the first men in the village to propose the organization and parade of such a company on that day, announced to the public, (a thousand or two of people), that the company would appear at such an hour, and he hoped they would all be ready to use stones &c, to pelt them as they passed around, which was earnestly taken by not a few, who executed the "marshal man's" order the best they knew how. What think you, brethren, of the company: would you not like to exhibit yourselves again as a mark for bullets; we think not, knowing whereof we speak!

This Fourth.—Knowing and feeling keenly sensitive of the fact that all great successes of this world are attended with more or less abstract failures, we have been watching eagerly for the past week for a failure in our jubilee arrangements, but we have been greatly and happily disappointed.

The 4th at Winnebago was a complete success, from the starting of the project of the new Liberty Pole (all honor to Mayor Moulton's indefatigable efforts in executing it,) down to the evening of the 4th, was a big thing. Good judges estimated the number present at 1500. We, ourselves, did not feel capable of judging; we felt part of the day, as though we were among a million; we do know that the church was full, the doors and windows, and bower around, was crowded, and the streets thronged and busy at the same time; though the heat was oppressive in the church, the audience could not forego the attraction, but bore the heat like heroes, and everything was admirably quiet, like the departed 'Artemus' as a "singist we are not a successist," but we take the opinion of good judges and report that the singing could not have been better either in selection or performance. And the honest petition offered up by Mr. Latimer—would that more men were like "Uncle Alick, there would be a better report of Israel's Children on the great day expectant than is provided."

Those who "Ken" the merits of Hon. A. C. Dunn as a reader, will feel a chill in their blood when they think of the vehement earnestness with which he delivered to us the Declaration. It seems to us we had never heard it before, and we felt as though England's monarch was trampling upon our liberties, and we were ready to rise and throw off the yoke of tyranny. Of the Oration, we feel our incompetency to comment upon those who heard it, speak for it, those who read it as it appears in our columns, can judge of it themselves; it was a master effort of a young man and would have been highly creditable to an older man and a more experienced speaker.

After the speaking the audience was formed into a procession and marched to the tables, under the direction of Marshal Abbott to martial music, furnished by the Miller Bros. To say that there were "good things on the tables till you couldn't rest," is merely superficial; they were loaded, but we

couldn't eat, 'twas out of the question, as we supplied ourselves earlier in the day, and held our bigness through the day, or until "Gen. Straphammer came out with his "Horribles." It appears that Mr. and Mrs. "Spraker," of Martin Co., upon express invitation, concluded to honor Winnebago with their presence on the occasion of the yearly serean of the American Eagle, and engaged the General with his Company of hoise, to escort them; 'twas done, and in an imposing manner to the Palstaffian proportions of the General, working upon, and exciting the levity and merriment of the crowd much. We cordially invite Mr. and Mrs. "Spraker" to visit us in state again, over remembering to bring along the the General and his squad; they will be always welcome.

Like everything earthly, the festivities had an end, and the perfect quiet of the evening, was the cap-sheaf of success of the days' doings; a few adjourned to Moulton's Hall, and engaged in a hastily got up dance, but which they seemed to enjoy hugely. The streets were as quiet as Sunday, no hooting or bawling, or minor effects of the "critter" visible. Thus passed off the jubilee of the 4th at Winnebago, thus passeth off everything that is just and good, in silent quiet and harmony.

## MARRIED.

At Mankato, July 2d, Mr. T. L. RICK, of Winnebago City, and Miss ADDIE PERKIN, of Shelbyville.

By H. B. Spiekerman, Esq., at his residence in Guthrie, on the 5th inst., Mr. CHARLES A. ROSE to Miss ARMINDA PULVER, both of Blue Earth City.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Winnebago City Market.

Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Deaton.

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Wheat, spring, No. 1 | \$1.40 |
| Wheat, spring, No. 2 | 1.38   |
| Corn                 | 1.00   |
| Oats                 | .65    |
| Flour, 35 lb         | 4.50   |
| Corn Meal            | 3.00   |
| Potatoes             | .75    |
| Butter               | .20    |
| Eggs                 | .12    |
| Beans                | .30    |
| Cucumbers            | .75    |
| Hay, 16 ton          | 4.00   |
| Wood, 3 cord         | 3.00   |
| Cheese               | .20    |
| Pork, salt, 35 lb    | .18    |
| " fresh, 35 lb       | .12    |
| Beef fresh, 35 lb    | .15    |
| Kerosene Oil         | .80    |
| Salt, 35 lb          | .05    |
| Lard, 35 lb          | .60    |

## Waseca Lumber Market.

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Common Boards, 1st quality, per M. | \$24.00 |
| Pennings                           | 23.00   |
| Stock Boards                       | 27.00   |
| Wagon Box Boards                   | 30.00   |
| Sheathing 3/4 M                    | 30.00   |

## JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 15 feet and under     | \$24.00 |
| 18 feet to 24         | 26.00   |
| 24, 18 feet and under | 24.00   |
| 24, 10 and 26 feet    | 25.00   |

## FLOORING.

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1st common, dressed and matched | \$40.00 |
| 2d "                            | 35.00   |

## SIDING.

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1st dressed | \$35.00 |
| 2d "        | 30.00   |

## CLEAR STUFF.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1st clear, 11, 12 and 2 inch | \$60.00 |
| 2d clear, 11, 12 and 2 inch  | 45.00   |

## LATH AND PICKETS.

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| Lath         | \$4.50 |
| Pickets, bat | 5.00   |
| " square     | 5.00   |

## SHINGLES.

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| Shingles, X    | \$3.00 |
| Shingles, No 1 | 3.50   |

## Waseca Produce Market.

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Wheat per bushel, No. 1 | \$1.65 |
| " " " No. 2             | 1.55   |
| Oats " "                | .75    |
| Corn " "                | 1.00   |
| Potatoes " "            | .75    |
| Pork 35 lb              | 1.50   |
| Beef 35 lb              | 1.50   |
| Lard 35 lb              | .60    |
| Flour 35 lb             | 4.50   |
| Butter 35 lb            | 1.25   |
| Eggs 35 lb              | .15    |
| Beans 35 lb             | .30    |
| Tallow 35 lb            | .05    |
| Beans 35 lb             | .30    |

## IMPORTANT DECISION.

After careful investigation by competent judges it has been fully and fairly decided that the best place to purchase

## DRY GOODS,

## GROCERIES,

## HATS and CAPS,

## BOOTS and SHOES

and in fact, any kind of Goods, is at the Store of

**R. M. Wilson,**

First door North of Post Office,

where more Goods can be had for one dollar than any other

# STORE

in Faribault County.

R. M. WILSON.

v4n21tf pr N. W. SARGENT

April 5th, 1867.

# NEW GOODS, RICHARDSON HOOFLAND'S

And Bought at

## LOW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Our Stock in part consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

PROVISIONS, &c.,

in fact everything usually kept in a country store.

Persons coming to Fairmount will please call and examine our Goods and learn our prices. No charge for showing our Goods.

BIRD & BURDICK.

Fairmount, Oct. 23th, 1867. 1867

## BARGAINS

In Cloths,

Prints,

De Laines,

Sheetings,

Poplins,

Alpacas,

Cassimeres,

Denims,

Barred Muslin.

Hooped Skirts,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY.

and Groceries of all kinds.

**Winship & Goodwin**

Have just received their

NEW GOODS,

and are offering them at prices

Vastly Reduced

from those which ruled last year.

No charge for showing goods.

235tf Winnebago City, April 20th, 1868.

## NEW GOODS!

CHEAP FOR CASH!

C. McCABE has just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of a good assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Grain Sacks, &c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH

he pledges himself to sell as cheap, or a little cheaper than any other establishment in the County. As

There is Money to be Saved

now-a-days by being posted in prices, I would invite all to call and examine my Stock and Prices, before purchasing, and I will try to convince you that McCABE'S is the place to buy Goods Cheap.

C. McCABE.

Winnebago City, August 28, 1867. 206tf

# NEW GOODS, RICHARDSON HOOFLAND'S

## GERMAN

BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

LIVER, STOMACH, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hooftland's German Bitters

are composed of the purest juices (as they are made) and are the most powerful of Bitters. Herbs and Backs, making a preparation, highly concentrated, free from alcohol, and of any kind.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the sacred quality of Sarsaparilla, Guggulu, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic ingredients, will use

Hooftland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Tumor Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidities of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disagust for the Food, Finesse or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Floating, Ringing at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Dizziness or Dimmed Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dizziness of Vision, Drops or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Respiration, Yellowing of the Skin and Eyes, the Stomach, Side, Back, Chest, etc., Sore Throat, Burning in the Mouth, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectively cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, or Intestines.

Resulting from any Cause whatever: PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM; 1. Induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the Appetite is strengthened, food is taken, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes a clear and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous finally become a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life, And feeling the load of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of these BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will lengthen out their lives, and in a measure, remove the anxiety and sorrow of more youthful days, until up their thirtieth from your acquaintance of life, and up to their declining years.

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# DRUGS!

CONDIT & AUSTIN,

Mankato, Minn.,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

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PAINTS, &c.

Stock always full, and customers can at all times be furnished with anything in the Drug line.

Front Street, 2d door above Record office. 243pam

WAGON & BLACKSMITH

## SHOP!

Good Material Constantly on Hand.

Wagons and Carriages Made to Order.

Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing, &c, done on Short Notice.

The undersigned still occupy the shop near the Steam Mill, and would respectfully announce that they are now prepared to manufacture both

ROD & MOLD-BOARD,

Breaking Plows.

Having secured the services of FIRST CLASS workmen, we are able to offer the best quality of work, both Manufacturing and Repairing, Jobbing, Horse & Ox Shoeing, &c. in the best manner. Thankful for past favors, we would solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

WHEELER & RICH.

New Goods,

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3 inch 2.00 4 inch 2.50 5 inch 3.00 6 inch 3.50 7 inch 4.00 8 inch 4.50 9 inch 5.00 10 inch 5.50  
4 inch 2.50 5 inch 3.00 6 inch 3.50 7 inch 4.00 8 inch 4.50 9 inch 5.00 10 inch 5.50  
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Attorney and Counselor at Law in Winnebago City, Minn., will attend to professional business throughout the State.

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224 1/2  
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Physician and Surgeon,  
Office at his residence on Cleveland street, second house east of the Post Office, Winnebago City, Minn.

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This popular Hotel is entirely new, and furnished in excellent style.  
224 1/2  
Excellent accommodations for teams.

Mead's Hotel,  
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Billiard tables connected with the house, and there is good stabling on the premises.  
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Practical Watch-Maker, and  
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Manufacturer of and dealer in Furniture, embracing Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mirrors, Flue Chairs, and in fact every article of Parlor, Bedroom or Kitchen Furniture. Front Street, two doors North of Shoemaker's Hall, Mankato, Minnesota.  
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Dealers in  
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POST OFFICE BUILDING, FRONT ST.,  
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Particular attention paid to Music Orders.

R. WAITE,  
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BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.  
Has constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, &c. Repairing done with dispatch and warranted.  
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Full set of teeth, for the present, for 15 Dollars. Special attention given to all kinds of dental work, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Laughing gas given for the extraction of teeth. ROOMS OVER CHRISTENSEN'S & BROS.

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.  
C. S. KIMBALL, Proprietor.  
Stages leave this Hotel Mondays and Thursdays for the nearest Railroad station, and Tuesdays and Saturdays for the West. A good livery is connected with the Hotel, and there are ample accommodations for teamsters.  
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GROVER C. BURT, Proprietor.  
Having refurnished throughout the above well-known house, the proprietor asks a continuance of public patronage. Good stable accommodations are connected with the house. Charges moderate.  
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Front Street, near the Ledge.  
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PROPRIETORS.  
General Stage Office for all points in the State. Good Stabling, with attentive drivers.  
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wholesale and retail dealers in  
BOOTS, SHOES,  
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Excellent accommodations, and charges moderate.  
Stages leave this House for all points. 237 1/2

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Terms Reasonable.—Teamsters over night one dollar and a quarter.  
General stage office. Good stabling, and reasonable charges.  
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C. A. LOUNSBERRY,  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.  
Will sell Real Estate, make Investments, examine Titles, pay Taxes, &c.  
Office in Court House, Fairmount, Maric Co. Minnesota.  
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## THE BLUE-COATS.

AND HOW THEY LIVED, FOUGHT AND DIED FOR THE UNION.

with  
Scenes and Incidents in the Great REBELLION.

Containing Narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Battle Exploits, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital; Adventures of Spies and Scouts, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War. Splendidly Illustrated with over 100 Fine Engravings and Beautiful Engravings.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the "blue-coats," the men, the heroes of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Romance of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, unique, brilliant and reliable book the war has called forth.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.  
Send for Circulars and see terms, and a full description of the work.  
Address, JONES & HATHEDS & CO.,  
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New Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.  
T.H. subscribers have opened a shop on Blue Earth Avenue, where they can be found every day, ready to do any jobs of wood or iron work. Particular attention given to Repairing and Horse Shoeing.  
A fair share of patronage is all we ask, and we will endeavor to give satisfaction.  
234 1/2  
FAGAN & LOUZEKHAUSER,  
Winnebago City, April, 1898.

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GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor.  
Liquors of all kinds, Cream Ale and Lager Beer, constantly on hand.  
Oysters, Lobsters, Peaches, Blackberries, Raspberries, and Canned Fruits of all kinds.  
Plain and Fancy Candies, and Nuts from every clime.  
Winnebago City, Feb. 27, 1897. 18

CHARLES E. MAYO,  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
HARDWARE!  
AGENTS FOR  
FAIRBANKS SCALES!  
ST. PAUL.  
234 1/2

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I would respectfully announce to the people of Winnebago City and vicinity, that I have opened a Meat Market in the second building East of the Post Office, where I will at all times keep on hand  
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Fowls.  
ALSO  
Corn, Oats, Garden City Flour, AND  
CORN MEAL, FOR SALE.  
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for meat.  
P. M. FEIBER,  
Winnebago City, Jan. 8th, 1898. 219 1/2

BALDWIN & CHILD,  
BANKERS,  
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.  
Office opposite "Union House" Blue Earth City, Minnesota.  
Will do a General Banking and Real Estate Business, pay Taxes for non-residents, make Collections, &c., &c.  
H. D. BALDWIN, S. P. CHILD.  
Blue Earth City, May 7, 66. 209 1/2

Livery Stable!  
GEORGE & COGRAVE  
Would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a first class Livery Stable in Winnebago City, where good "establishments" can be had at all times, day or night. Passengers arriving by stage, carried to any point desired.  
Stable and Office in rear of Winnebago City Hotel.  
Hay, Oats and Stabling at reasonable rates.  
Winnebago City, Dec. 4th, 1897.

\$500 REWARD.—For anything in the shape of a Hair Wash, that will grow as much hair upon a bald head as Prof. CHRISTY'S HAIR LOTIO. See what one of the first medical men of the city says about it:  
"I have used Prof. Christy's Hair Lotio for restoring discolored hair. I find it superior article. I am perfectly satisfied with it."  
Wm. GARRETTSON, M. D.  
My hair was gray, and the Lotio has restored it to its original color. W. LAKEMAN, Clerk Mill Creek Township.  
Wholesale orders addressed to A. R. CHRISTY & Co., Cincinnati.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.  
OF ALL KINDS.  
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,  
226 & 228 Lake St. Chicago.  
209 Market St. St. Louis.  
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE  
443 1/2

WANTED.—Teachers, Students, and other intelligent Men and Women, in a business paying \$100 to \$200 per month, according to ability.—For particulars, address ZEIGLER, McQUIDY & CO., Lombard Block, Chicago, Illinois. 224 1/2

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"The Great Book of the Times."

IMMANUEL;  
—OR THE—  
Life of Jesus Christ Our Lord,  
BY Z. EDDY, D. D.

The Best Book now offered Agents.

Extracts from Letters Received.

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From Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., President of Dartmouth College.—"If he has handled every vexed question as admirably as he has done that of miracles in chapter II, he has left nothing to be desired."

From Rev. Joseph Haves, D. D., Professor of Theology, Chicago.—"I have examined with care and much pleasure the advance sheets which you have sent me, of a portion of the work of Dr. Eddy on the 'Life of Christ.' I have no hesitations in saying that the work is one of very great value; rich in thought, strong in argument, fresh and vigorous in style."

From Rev. Sterrett, D. D., President of Union College.—"I have received and examined with some care, the specimen sheets you sent me to look for a work of rare value. Dr. Eddy proposes a line of thought of the highest interest to every thoughtful reader of the New Testament. Even the casual reader, I think, will find it a most able and timely work, one that will meet and expose the insidious works of such rationalists as Strauss and Reuss."

From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.—"Advanced sheets impress us with the conviction that the book is to be one of rare excellence. The author deals in earnest, serious words, coming from a warm, loving heart."

THE SUCCESS OF THE WORK.  
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For full particulars, address  
W. J. HOLLAND & Co., Publishers,  
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New Books.  
Moore's Life of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.  
T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have in press and will publish in a few days, "The Life of Hon. Schuyler Colfax," written by Rev. A. Y. Moore, of South Bend, Indiana, who was for twelve years, as pastor and friend, in the intimate confidence of Mr. Colfax, and had access to the files of the paper published by Mr. Colfax for twenty years, and to three and four who have known him from boyhood. He began this biography two or three years ago, so that it is not one of the hurried and ephemeral publications so common in election years. Mr. Moore is a gentleman of fine talent and culture, and there is no doubt but that his biography of Mr. Colfax will be worthy of its distinguished subject.

The following letter from Mr. Colfax, to Rev. A. Y. Moore will explain itself:  
"Washington, D. C., May 30, 1898.  
My Dear Mr. Moore:—  
As your prediction of a year ago has been realized, I have no further objection to your publishing any sketch, more or less full, of my life, you may have prepared. As you were for a dozen years a fellow-townman of mine and a valued friend, I suppose you know as much about my history as the public would care about knowing; and although my expressing doubts here and there, I have no fear that your work will not be a faithful one.  
Yours, very truly,  
SCHUYLER COLFAX.  
Rev. A. Y. Moore, South Bend, Indiana."

It will be published in a large duodecimo volume of five hundred pages, printed from large type, and on the finest and best of white paper, with a portrait, on steel, of Mr. Colfax, executed by one of the first artists in the country, from photographs taken of Mr. Colfax within the last week; the whole bound in cloth in the most substantial manner. Price, \$1.50 a copy. Canvassers wanted everywhere. Large discounts given. Copies will be sent to all one, at once, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

WANTED.  
AGENTS TO SELL  
Dr. William Smith's  
DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.  
It contains OVER ONE THOUSAND closely printed, double column, octavo pages, from new electrotype plates, on good paper, and is appropriately illustrated with TWO HUNDRED engravings on STEEL AND WOOD, and a series of fine authentic maps.

It comprises the Antiquities, Biography, Geography, Natural History, Topography, and is a complete Cyclopaedia of the Scriptures.  
It is necessary to every Minister and Sunday School Teacher, and ought to be in every family.  
It is highly commended by all learned and eminent men, and by the Press generally in all parts of the country, as the best book of the kind in the English language.

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Owing to the unprecedented popularity of this work, a small English abridgment in duodecimo form, of about 200 pages, has been republished in this country in larger type, and spread over 800 octavo pages, evidently by making a larger book than the original—to give the impression that it is our edition. It is not less than half higher than the English edition of same book in this country. Some agents are endeavoring to palm off this juvenile edition for ours.

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It is a new and original work by these authors, and its subjects approved by clergymen of all denominations. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We employ no general agents and cannot be induced to offer extra inducements. For full particulars and terms address the publishers, J. B. BURR & Co., Hartford, Conn.

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LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO 38.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 246.

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6 inch 3 50 9 00 13 00 20 00 28 00 35 00  
7 inch 4 00 10 00 14 00 22 00 30 00 38 00  
8 inch 4 50 11 00 15 00 24 00 32 00 40 00  
9 inch 5 00 12 00 16 00 26 00 35 00 45 00  
10 inch 5 50 13 00 17 00 28 00 38 00 50 00  
11 inch 6 00 14 00 18 00 30 00 40 00 55 00  
12 inch 6 50 15 00 19 00 32 00 45 00 60 00  
13 inch 7 00 16 00 20 00 34 00 48 00 65 00  
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17 inch 9 00 20 00 24 00 42 00 60 00 85 00  
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E. A. HOTCHKISS,  
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Dealers in  
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Particular attention paid to Music Orders.

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A good Livery is connected with the Hotel, and there are ample accommodations for teamsters. 212tf

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HAVING returned throughout the above well known house, the proprietor asks a continuance of public patronage. Good stable accommodations are connected with the house. Charges moderate. 209

CLIFTON HOUSE,  
Front Street, near the Levee,  
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General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling, with attentive Outlets. 193f

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## SOLITUDE.

Oh that a wind would call  
From the depths of the leafless wood!  
Oh that a voice would fall  
On the ear of my solitude!  
Far away is the sea,  
With its sound and its spirit-tone:  
Over it white clouds flee,  
But I am alone, alone.

Straight and steady and tall  
The tree stands on their feet;  
Fast by the old stone-wall  
The moss grows green and sweet:  
But my heart is full of fears,  
For the sun shines far away;  
And they look in my face through tears,  
And the light of a dying day.

My heart was glad last night,  
As I pressed it with my palm;  
Its throbs were airy and light  
As it sang some spirit-psalm;  
But it died away in my breast  
As I wandered forth to-day—  
As a bird sat dead on its nest,  
While others sang on the spray.

Oh weary heart of mine!  
Is there ever a truth for thee?  
Will ever a sun outline  
But the sun that shines on me?  
Away, away through the air  
The clouds and the leaves are blown;  
And my heart hath need of prayer,  
For it sitteth alone, alone.

## General Grant.

The lesson of Grant's life is that, wherever we are placed, we are doing our highest and best political work when we are doing the work nearest at hand and to which we have been specially assigned; that there is no such servant of the country as he who keeps his mind steadily fixed on what he knows to be his business. When Grant took command of a regiment at the outbreak of the war, he did nothing but command it to the best of his ability. When he got command of an army, he did nothing and thought of nothing but commanding an army.

When he was made commander-in-chief, he gave his mind to the duties of that office, and to nothing else. He kept his gaze fixed on his books, papers, and reports, instead of taking surveys of the country and the world, or getting up "views" on reconstruction or universal suffrage. Being a soldier, he tried to be the best kind of a soldier simply, and not a mongrel politician, with newspapers, documents and drafts of speeches sticking out of the pockets of a uniform coat. What temptations an American soldier has to resist who pursues this course, we may infer from the example of Gen. McClellan. When that unlucky person found himself driven back on Harrison's Landing, after those awful days of July, 1862, with an army perishing by inches in his hands, the nation looking on in agony, and the world in suspense, with every inducement that was ever applied to a human being urging him to concentrate all his faculties on the dreadful game before him, he retired to his tent and wrote out, for Mr. Lincoln's edification, his "views" on the state of the country—old "views" too, with which he had probably been crammed a month previously by New York politicians. It was one of the most ludicrous incidents in military history, but there was nevertheless something very pathetic about it. It meant not that he willfully neglected his own work to meddle in other people's, but that, being weak-brained and over-matched, he turned readily for relief to one of the commonest indulgences of the day. It was so pleasant and easy to show Mr. Lincoln on paper how to govern the country at large; so hard to withstand the terrible Lee and his rebels on the other side of the hill. And he made his account by it. A large portion of the public hailed it as a lucky stroke, and the Harrison's Landing letter became a "state paper."—*Nation*, (N. Y.)

Pay your debts as soon as you get any money in your pocket. Do without what you do not need. Speak your mind when necessary, hold your tongue when prudent. Speak to a friend in a steady coat. If you cannot lend a man money, tell him why; if you do not want to, do the same. Cut any acquaintance who lacks principle. Bear with infirmities, but not with vices. Respect honesty; despise duplicity. Wear old clothes till you are able to pay for new ones. Aim at comfort and propriety, not fashion. Acknowledge your ignorance, and do not pretend to knowledge you have not got. Entertain your friends, but never beyond your means. Whoever follows these rules cannot go astray.

## The Siamese Twins.

From the New York Sun.

It is announced that the Siamese twins, after living to be fifty-nine years of age and raising large families of children, have decided to have the singular ligament which unites them severed by a surgical operation. The reason assigned for the act will be acknowledged to be a good one. The twins have reached an age when disease may be expected to attack the system, and, being at this moment in a physically healthy condition, are naturally apprehensive that the one may communicate disease to the other, which will prove fatal to both. As they are now united, it is certain that the death of one of the brothers would be instantly followed by that of the other; but should physical separation take place, there is a possibility that one might survive the other. It is upon this possibility, slight as it may seem, that they dare to found hopes of a successful issue of the operation. And yet the proceeding is surrounded with difficulties which might deter the boldest and most expert operator. The ligament uniting the twins is situated near the vital organs, and by lapse of time has been developed into a hardened, integumental link, by means of which such sensations and impressions are conveyed from one to the other that a perfect physical unity is established between them. Will the severance of this bond prove a harmless operation, like the amputation of a foot or a hand, from which each will readily recover? Or will it prove fatal to both? The subject was discussed in the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons in Paris many years ago, but in consequence of the very diverse opinions expressed no attempt was made to perform the operation. It is scarcely to be supposed that any surgeon would be more willing to undertake it now. The chances of a fatal termination are greater, and the ugly question will arise—Has a man the right to subject himself to a surgical operation, not directly necessary, and the result of which is involved in grave doubt? If the right of the patient should be admitted, the surgeon should be permitted to undertake what must, after all, be considered an experiment? We are permitted to experiment with the lower animals, but not with man. Again, supposing the twins, separated by a surgical operation, should die in consequence, would the operator, in view of the doubts expressed so long ago, be held responsible for their death? The persons most interested in the subject, Chang and Eng, propose to have the operation performed in Paris, provided they can find there surgeons sufficiently courageous to undertake it.

## From Paris.

Correspondence of the Wisconsin Republican: PARIS, June 16, 1868.

The reports from Fontainebleau state that the Emperor is getting quite strong. He leads a private life as it is possible to do, and his suite is as limited as royalty can dispense with. Very early in the morning their Majesties take a walk in the "Home Park," and afterwards pay a visit to the Chinese Saloon, where the Prince Imperial receives his lessons. Eugene is served in the Council room at eleven. It was in this room that the "Good Henry" had Marshal Biron arrested as a traitor and sent to the scaffold. After dejeuner, the members of the royal family retire to the Chinese saloon, composed of every kind of curiosity from the Celestial Empire, from vases in porcelain to swords with which Ming emperors have made "the happy dispatch." Winterhalter's painting of the Empress surrounded by her ladies of honor, is suspended in this room. Having spent some time in intimate conversation, each member withdraws, the empress to look after her charities, the Prince to walk with his governor and a play-mate, and the emperor to his study, where he reads the extracts selected from the principal newspapers of foreign countries on France, as well as those of the Parisian and Provincial opposition press. Quickly dispatched some "office work," he devotes a few hours to his "Julius Cæsar." At half-past seven, dinner is served in the *galerie de Diane*. When it is over, a little walk, or an hour's conversation, and then to bed. The chapel of the Holy Trinity, where mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at eleven, is a perfect gem. The private apartments are those that were occupied by Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and the First Emperor. The room where the latter signed his abdication in 1814 is the same his present Majesty uses as a study, as also not only the same bed room, but the same bed, occupied successively by Napoleon as First, Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe. The Empress's boudoir was that sacred to Marie Antoinette, and her bed room is called the room of "The Six Maries," since the Empress is Marie Eugénie, and five Queens before her having occupied it. The Prince occupies three rooms—in one is the table on which was signed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Ballet girls, are wrongs which should be re-dressed.

## Down Niagara Falls.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Since the days of the *Blonden furor* when men and women stood aghast at the fool hardy daring of the great rope walker, in the performance of his remarkable feats at Niagara Falls, no such excitement has been known. A project has been started, however, which if carried into execution, will eclipse any feat of daring ever yet attempted.

Charles Ockford, of this city, the sixty hour skater, has conceived the idea of making the perilous passage over the Falls of Niagara in an India rubber life-boat of peculiar construction. A few weeks ago the idea suggested itself to his mind, and upon communicating it to some eastern gentleman it was proposed by them that a purse of \$30,000 be raised to induce him to make the undertaking. He accordingly perfected his scheme, and the contract for building the boat has been let to the Goodyear Rubber Company for \$1,000. The boat will be an oblong, with a mean diameter of eight feet, six inches thick at the top and sides, and three feet thick at the bottom. A shaft of the same material will extend from side to side in the center on which will be swung a pivot gear, to which the adventurer will be fastened.

Opening at the top will be an aperture sufficiently large for him to get inside, after which it will be filled with air and closed up. It is calculated that sufficient air can be retained to sustain life twenty minutes. A small cable will be attached to the ball, by which it will be towed after the descent shall have been made, for which purpose parties will be stationed in boats immediately below the falls.

The model of this noble craft is now in this city, and there is no doubt that the attempt to carry this startling project into execution will be made during the present season. Mr. Ockford is quite confident that he shall succeed, but the chances for success, certainly look dubious. Should he succeed, Mr. Sydney Doty, of Pontiac, will also undertake the same feat.

## A Runaway Railroad Train.

The railroad between Florence and Bologna crosses the Apennines by inclined planes, through a succession of nearly fifty tunnels. A train of forty wagons, with its precious freight of 1,500 lives, was recently descending the mountain, when the engineer discovered to his consternation that the preponderant weight below had got control of engine and all the breaks, and the mass launching itself with the fury and velocity of nearly one hundred miles an hour toward destruction. Signals of distress, apparently useless, were made, but onward rushed the swift procession, now shooting across viaducts, filling the mountain gorges with a clamor unknown before. Fortunately, one of the wayman, hearing the extraordinary noise long before he saw the train, and with quick intelligence suspecting the difficulty, changed the switch, which sent the train reeling up a side track which led to a stone quarry several miles up the mountain, where the force was spent without accident.

## Curious Calculation.

What a noisy creature would a man be, were his voice in proportion to his weight as loud as a locust! A locust can be heard at a distance of 1-16 of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce; so that a middling-sized man would weigh down not short of 4,000 of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not out-weight four of our locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a man weighs as much as 16,000 of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard 1-16 of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limb, ought to be able to make himself heard at the distance of 1,000 miles; and when he sneezed this house ought to fall about his ears.

A sensible wife looks for her enjoyment at home—a silly one abroad.

## The Key to the Heart.

The power of song is no less mighty now than it was then. It is the golden key that can open every adamant heart.

A hardened Scottish soldier lay in his hospital bed, and refused stubbornly to listen to a word of spiritual counsel from the good minister who visited him. He "knew how to die without the aid of the priest," he said. The most affectionate entreaty seemed lost upon him, and he turned his face to the wall, determined to close the interview.

The minister sat down by his bed and began to sing a hymn well known in Scotland, "O mother dear, Jerusalem, when shall I come to thee?" In a few moments the man turned himself upon his pillow, the hard look all gone, and the eye wet with a tear.

"Who taught you that?" he asked.

"My mother," said the minister.

"And so did mine," he replied; and with those memories surging back into his soul he was ready and willing to listen to the words of heavenly counsel.

## Sleeping at Church.

The following amusing incident is related in the *Courland* (N. Y.) *Gazette*:  
A very amusing affair occurred last Sabbath morning in a church not far from this village. The clergyman was discoursing as eloquently as the state of the weather would permit, yet one of his auditors—a young lady—was so overcome with the heat as to fall asleep in the midst of the discourse. Those behind her were somewhat amused, observing her efforts to keep her head in a perpendicular position. The superintendent of the Sabbath-school happening to look around just as the lady's head was going over backward, supposed she had fainted, and springing to his feet called out to the doctor to stop and send down from the desk a tumbler of water, which request was immediately complied with, and a copious supply of water was administered to the sun-lent young lady before she had time to fairly recover herself. A number of sympathizing ones gathered about her, but she soon retired from the audience room with face too crimson to comport with a fainting fit. When she sleeps in church again it will probably be with one eye open.

## Don Piatt, in the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Here, in the light of an experienced old bachelor, permit us to give one word of advice to lovers in general. Never spend a cent in love making. It is the girl is worth having, you cannot purchase her with bouquets and buggies, serenades and sonnets. It adds to the agony of the rejected one to know that he has lost not only his heart but his dimes. He may do as an old friend of ours did, make out a bill—stop, we have it somewhere about—ah! here it is:  
LIZZY CATCHER.

To DAVY DUMPS, Dr.  
To 16 serenades, \$1 per serenade.....\$16.00  
To 10 buggy rides, \$1.50 each.....15.00  
To 52 bouquets, \$1 per bouquet.....52.00  
To 22 days' time lost, \$2 per day.....44.00  
\$359.00

To this Davy added a large sum in the way of damages for friends lost and a doctor's bill. But this, however amusing, will not heal a light pocket any more than it can cure a heavy heart.

HONORING MOTHERS.—During a long and varied life, I have had much to do with children, more especially with boys. As a rule, I could predict the future career of a boy by noting his conduct toward his mother. Boys who were dutiful and affectionate toward their mothers, have usually turned out well. Unkind and disobedient lads I have usually found to become bad men. There seems to be the Divine blessing resting upon loving and obedient children. It is, I am sorry to say, a very common thing for school lads to ridicule a boy who consults the wishes and obeys the counsels of his mother. It requires great moral courage to resist the effects of ridicule.

—*Anon.*

Cows sometimes get a surfeit of grass, especially in wet, warm weather, when the grass is succulent and rich. This feed distends the bowels uncomfortably. An armful of dry hay once a day will serve to absorb some of this moisture, and benefit the cow in several respects.

## Bridal Tests.

How thankful our 'well-educated' young ladies of this day must feel that they do not live among such a half-civilized people as the Nestorians must be, from the following account of one of their wedding customs:

After the marriage ceremony has been performed, the wedding party is taken in wagons from the church to the house of the bride-groom's parents. When the second wagon, in which the bride is seated alone, reaches the gate opening into the yard in which the house is situated, it is halted, and the bridegroom's mother comes to meet it, with a baby and three suits of baby clothes in her arms. She throws the child and the clothes into the arms of the bride, who is required to undress and dress the baby three times in the presence of her mother-in-law, who watches every movement as only a mother-in-law can watch a daughter-in-law. If the newly made bride does not perform the operation to the satisfaction of her severe judge, she is considered unfit for her new position, the wagon is turned around, and she is taken back home for further instruction, and the poor bridegroom is compelled to live in single blessedness until his wife is educated up to the proper standard.

MAN AND WOMAN.—Man is strong—woman is beautiful. Man is daring in conduct—woman is diffident and unassuming. Man talks to converse—woman to persuade and to please. Man has a rugged heart—woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery—woman relieves it. Man has science—woman taste. Man has judgment—woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice—woman of mercy.

RESPECT.—An all-out-of-elbows' poet, by some freak of fortune, came into possession of a five dollar bill. He called to a lad, and said: "Johnny, take William and get it changed." "What do you mean by calling it William?" inquired the wondering lad. "Why, John," replied the poet, "I am not sufficiently familiar with it to take the liberty to call it Bill."

Nature is shockingly immodest. Until children are taught "what is what," they would as soon run round with nothing on their arms and legs as they would in breeches and petticoats. Blushing is an artificial commodity, and came into the market with knowledge and mantu-makers.



# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Fairbault County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,  
OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors,

THOMAS G. JONES, of Anoka County.  
W. G. RAMBO, of Freeborn County.  
C. T. BROWN, of Nicollet County.  
OSCAR MALMROS, of Ramsey County.  
For Congress, First District,  
MORTON S. WILKINSON,  
OF BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

Morton S. Wilkinson.

The people of this Assembly District may congratulate themselves that the nominee of the Owatoma Convention was the man of their choice. He is well known here, personally, and by reputation, and no eulogium is now required. That he will receive a handsome majority in this part of the Congressional District, is a matter of course, and we firmly believe he will be elected, and that the real, honest interests of his constituents will in every instance, and always be faithfully attended to.

## Congressional Convention.

The Congressional Convention of the first District of Minnesota, met in Owatonna at 4 o'clock P. M., last Wednesday, and was presided over by the Hon. J. B. Wakefield. Double delegations presented themselves from the counties of Jackson, Dodge and Mower, thus affording a rich amount of labor for the committee on Credentials, who doubtless appreciated the beauty and gentleness of those gentlemen who were recognized as the leaders of the party funds. All preliminaries having been settled however, the informal ballot gave Wilkinson 26, Dummell 26, Stearns 28, Blank 2. This result was unexpected to the candidates, and to the entire delegation, and a shade of sadness fitted over the faces of the Wilkinson and Dummell parties, while the Stearns men were unable to repress the broadest of grins.

The second ballot (formal) stood Wilkinson 31, Dummell 24, Stearns 27. The Wilkinson men were now transfigured into bundles of laughter, and a corresponding depression manifested itself in the general appearance of the parties who had lost.

The assurance of ultimate success which the Wilkinson men received on this ballot, did not entirely desert them, through the long contest which lasted until late Thursday night. The mass of delegates were firm and true to their friends, changing their votes neither for effect or intentional meanness. Only three or four chip-munks jumped from one side of the fence to the other, thus varying the vote at nearly every ballot, but unblocking not the dead lock. Thirty-seven ballots had been taken, and it was loudly whispered that the three Jonahs should be thrown overboard, and left to the mercy of the *whale*, and a youth man be nominated, who, without pledges or promises, should at once be king in Israel. But a Moses here snote the rock, and the following tear-bedewed epistle spread itself gashingly upon the thirty (?) members of the Convention:

OWATONNA, July 9, 1868.

To members of the Republican Dist. Convention.  
GENTLEMEN:—Returning my thanks to each of your number as have favored my nomination here as candidate to Congress, I hereby withdraw my name from before the Convention.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) MARK H. DUNSELL.

The road was now clear, and on the 18th ballot Wilkinson received 48 votes, and Stearns 31. Amid the wildest enthusiasm Wilkinson was declared the nominee of the Convention. Three cheers were given for Wilkinson, 3 for Stearns, 3 for Dummell and 3 for Grant. By invitation of committees appointed to wait on them, Wilkinson, Dummell and Stearns made their appearance in the Convention, and were greeted with shouts of applause; after which they each made short and very appropriate speeches. The chair appointed a Congressional Central Committee of seven, as follows:

A. C. Woolfolk, of Blue Earth.  
J. C. Easton, Fillmore.  
Wm. Fry, Winona.  
G. W. Greene, Steele.  
H. P. Baldwin, Waseca.  
E. A. Rice, Rice.  
D. B. Johnson, Mower.  
E. P. Freeman, of Blue Earth, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our Republican Congressional Committee in future calls are hereby instructed to make their apportionment of delegates according to the Republican vote cast at the previous general election.

G. K. Cleveland, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

## RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we endorse the principles embodied in the National Republican Platform adopted by the Union Republican party of the United States assembled in national convention in the city of Chicago, May 20, 1868.

Resolved, 2d, That we hail the nomination of Grant and Colfax as a sure guarantee of the triumph of our principles in the coming campaign, and we hereby pledge to these invincible standard bearers six thousand majority from the First Congressional District of Minnesota.

Resolved, 3d, That what we demand of the nominee of this convention is that in the maintenance of Republican principles he shall be as firm as Grant and faithful as Colfax. (Three cheers.)

Resolved, 4th, That the public lands should not be granted to corporations, but should be reserved for homesteads.

## NEWSPAPERS REPRESENTED.

J. A. Sly, J. W. Cochran, Minneapolis Tribune.  
H. A. Kimball, Northfield Recorder.  
E. A. Hotchkiss, Free Homestead.  
D. G. Parker, Freeborn Standard.  
C. H. Shum, St. Charles Herald.  
U. B. Shaver, Dodge County Republican.

D. Sinclair, Winona Republican.  
J. A. Leonard, Rochester Post.  
Martin Williams, St. Peter Tribune.  
C. A. Lounsbury, Martin County Atlas.

W. A. Bentley, St. Paul Dispatch.  
J. Ham Davidson, St. Paul Press.  
C. H. Davidson, Mower County Register.

A. J. Burbank, Mower County Transcript.  
H. J. Wall, St. Paul Pioneer.  
Sam. Cole, Winona Democrat.

W. W. Higbee, J. A. Spellman, W. H. Bickham, Owatonna Journal.

## Another Railroad Slaughter.

The express train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railway which left Erie, Pa., at 7.40 P. M. last Wednesday, broke through a bridge over French creek, about three quarters of a mile east of Union Mills.

The engine, tender and baggage car got over safely, but two passenger cars went through the bridge, the hind car running on top of the other, making it a complete wreck. There was about five feet of water in the creek.

Five persons are known to have been killed, and fourteen wounded; some of them dangerously.

The bridge had been examined within two weeks and pronounced perfectly safe. A heavy freight train with an engine ten tons heavier than the passenger engine went over the bridge a few hours previous to the accident. The bolts of the bridge were found with eight nuts unscrewed. It is supposed the bridge was tampered with to plunder the trains, several passengers being robbed on the train while in wreck, and their baggage broken open and robbed of valuables. Special trains with medical assistance went from Erie, and the injured received every attention.

## Frightful Tragedy.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer.

New York, July 7.—Peter Caggar and John E. Devlin's horses ran away at a late hour last night, while they were driving in Central Park, and the wheel struck a stone, throwing them both out. Caggar's neck was broken instantly, and he was found by the side of the principal drive about midnight by one of the policemen in the Park. Devlin was picked up in an insensible condition about the same time, and was taken to his home in Manhattanville. Since the accident occurred he has hardly spoken, though he seems to have possession of his senses. The attending physicians have little hope of his recovery, as they fear his skull is fractured. He was formerly City Chamberlain and is one of the most prominent lawyers and politicians in the city.

Caggar came here from Albany to attend the Convention and was one of the leading spirits of the party. His remains will be sent home this evening for interment. The horses and buggy belong to Mr. Devlin. They were very gentle, having been driven by him for several years.

## SPECIAL TAX BILL PASSED.—

The Senate, on the 9th, refused to restore the whisky tax to 82 per gallon, by a vote of 14 to 25, and also rejected a motion to place the tax at 90 cts. Petroleum and kindred substances were exempted from the excise by 18 yeas to 16 nays. The bill was then passed, Messrs. Cameron, Cole, Edmunds, Morton, Nye, and Pomeroy voting against it on its final passage.

In the New York Democratic Convention which met on the 4th inst., Horatio Seymour of New York was, on the 22d ballot, unanimously nominated for President of the United States. Frank P. Blair of Missouri was the unanimous choice of the convention for Vice President, and so the ticket is SEYMOUR AND BLAIR, as strong a ticket we think, as it was possible for the Democratic party to nominate. Nevertheless, the majority will rule them out next November, and with GRANT AND COLFAX we shall march on to civility and glory.

## A Big Proposition.

In the House, on the 1st inst., Mr. Munger said he was authorized to make a proposition on the part of a company of gentlemen to pay within 20 days into the treasury of the United States \$10,000,000 of gold, they taking the fee simple of the territory of Alaska and leaving the eminent domain in the government of the United States. Mr. Donnelly sustained the bill, while contending that the House had full power to make or refuse it.

A young man about 24 years old, from Jackson county, Minn., was arrested in St. Paul last Thursday week, on a charge of bigamy. He is supposed to have 5 or 6 wives.

## The 4th of July

IN GUTHRIE.

ED. FREE HOMESTEAD:—As celebration news is the "order of the day," here comes another. A Sabbath School Celebration, consisting of four schools, assembled at the grove of J. Chesnut, Esq., (a grove of seven years growth, planted by his own hands), which was a comfortable place for the occasion. Attendance, between three and four hundred. Under the judicious management of C. D. Hall, Esq., appointed to obtain speakers and arrange programme, the exercises took place systematically. J. Claggett, Esq., Marshall of the day. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. J. Gleason, of Winnebago City. Reading of the Declaration by the Rev. S. M. Pross. The "National Address," J. Claggett, was both instructive and interesting. The address of J. Gleason, a portion of which was for the children, met with considerable applause. A short but pertinent address to the Sabbath Schools was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler. Vocal music interspersed. Next in order (but not least in importance) came the grand picnic dinner, which the ladies of that section know how to get up so as to have it pleasant, to the taste and satisfying to the stomach, with a plenty and to spare.

AXON.

July 6th, 1868.

## IN MAPLETON.

We had the pleasure of attending a picnic, held in the town of Mapleton to celebrate the fourth. There were about seven hundred present, and they were called to order by the President, Mr. Wilde. G. K. Cleveland was then introduced as the speaker of the day, and though he spoke at considerable length, he deeply interested the audience with a really patriotic oration.

Three cheers were given for the "Old Flag," which were echoed by the Brass Band which was in attendance. Patriotic songs by the choir, followed. Then came the dinner, spread on tables which groaned beneath the weight of the good fixings, and which looked as though people in that vicinity liked to live. Toasts were then read by the President. Elder Conrad made some remarks to the soldiers and citizens, in regard to our independence, which were received with merry cheers. Then followed patriotic songs.

All this time the young boys, and some men, were amusing themselves shooting fire-crackers, guns and pistols, and everything that would make a noise with powder. A stranger then addressed some very patriotic remarks to the audience, after which there followed more songs and toasts. A company of Ragamuffins, numbering about thirty, made their appearance, with Allen Hussey, the infant of Co. H., 3d Reg., to bring up the rear with a snap.

We can say of Mapleton and Sterling, that most of their lending men are "Scotia's Bonny Sons,"—that they are enterprising and patriotic citizens, and in every sense of the word, did honor to the day.

W. T. A.

## A MAKE-SHIFT—A sewing machine.

From our regular correspondent.

FAIRMONT, MARTIN Co. July 6th.

ED. FREE HOMESTEAD:—The 4th passed off gloriously. A large crowd was out, and everything passed off smoothly under the efficient management of Dr. T. L. Hewitt. The arrangements made by the committee appointed for that purpose were in place. The affair passed off pleasantly—joyously, in fact. The speech, though short, was good. M. E. I. Shanks, the orator, unquestionably has an intellect that will tell; certainly he did well on this occasion. In the afternoon a company from the rag-muffin brigade paraded our streets, on horseback. The styles of their garments were the most grotesque imaginable, while their faces were completely masked. At the dance the night before, a good crowd was out, and everything passed off nicely.

Col. Lounsbury and family left our place for the East this A. M. The Col. will return in about four weeks, but his family will spend the summer with their friends in Michigan.

Rev. J. C. Strong has gone to Massachusetts to spend some weeks.

A farmer who knows how to appreciate a joke, sends us the following for publication:

A distinguished gentleman of Pennsylvania whose nose and chin were both very long, and who had lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin were brought near together, was one day addressed by a friend with "I am afraid your nose and chin will fight before long; they approach each other very menacingly." "I am afraid of it myself," replied the gentleman, "for a great many words have passed between them already."

Drouth threatens the crops in Georgia.

Burying alive is still practiced in India.

The females are in majority in Chicago.

Sweden is sending out a polar expedition.

Small pox is raging in Montreal, Canada.

New Orleans is at present perfectly healthy.

Rust has damaged wheat somewhat in Texas.

Lawrence, Kansas, has 500 pining bachelors.

The crops in Kansas are the best ever known.

The London Daily News is now a penny paper.

The peach crop in southern Illinois will be short.

Grasshopper stories from Iowa are exaggerated.

There are 70,000 Chinamen in the United States.

The Australian wheat crop is said to be a failure.

A revolving fort in New York harbor is proposed.

The seventeen year locusts are raiding Long Island.

Some of the best land in Algeria sells at \$1 an acre.

\$20,000,000 worth of diamonds are owned in New York.

Lace shirt bosoms and ruffles are being revived in Paris.

The Coolie trade is still encouraged in the British West Indies.

Capital punishment has been abolished in the Kingdom of Saxony.

The flag-staff on the Times building in New York, was struck by lightning last Thursday, and the splinters scattered over the side walk.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 20th, 1868.

To John Riehoff.  
Boy J. Jonker has this day applied for the 1st quarter, section 30, township 102 north, range 31 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of Aug., 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23rd, 1868.

To Eugene Hall.  
Scott Wilson has this day applied for the 1st quarter, section 8, township 104 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of Aug., 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 21st, 1868.

To Wm J. Degruah.  
Cornelius Dykeman has this day applied for the 1st quarter, section 32, township 103 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of Aug., 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 17, 1868.

To Wm J. Degruah.  
Cornelius Dykeman has this day applied for the 1st quarter, section 32, township 103 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of Aug., 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

All kinds of Job Work done to order at this Office.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Rodney Edmunds.  
Scott Wilson has this day applied for the 1st quarter of section 8 township 101 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 24th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Russell B. Bevier.  
Win P. Odell has this day applied for the 1st quarter of section 2, township 102 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of Aug., 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 21st, 1868.

To Chauncey Lum.  
Richard S. King has this day applied for the 1st quarter of section 30, township 102 north, range 31 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of Aug., 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
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Richard S. King has this day applied for the 1st quarter of section 30, township 102 north, range 31 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of Aug., 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

## U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 21st, 1868.

To Richard S. King.  
Richard S. King has this day applied for the 1st quarter of section 30, township 102 north, range 31 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of Aug., 1868, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.



# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1898.

A slight shower blessed the gaping earth here last Monday afternoon.

**DIVINE SERVICE.**—Rev. E. A. Stone, of Upper Alton, Ill., will preach in the Baptist Church in Winnebago City, next Sabbath afternoon at four o'clock.

**SECESSION.**—Secede from every name and kind of Saleratus except the *Best Chemical Saleratus*. This is the kind to use on every occasion, for it is always uniform and perfect and always holds out weight.

**EVERY SATURDAY** for the 4th inst. contains George Elliott's "Spanish Gypsy"; Polly's One Offer; An Empire without a Doctor; A Group of Vagabonds; Cooks; Night Rambles in Paris; Catching Crabs; &c. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

**THE UNITED STATES MUSICAL REVIEW** for July contains a lengthy article on "Charles Dibin and his Songs," "The Trumpet Smith"—a poem and fourteen pages,—sheet music size—of popular music. J. L. Peters, P. O. Box 5429, New York.

Will you have a piece of paper around your neck? If so, go to Moulton & Deudon's and secure a box of these fine EMPYREAN, linen finish, cloth button-holed collars. They are neither Shakspeare, Byron, or Dog Collars, but are EMPYREAN, and fit perfectly. Try them.

The Democratic nominations were honored in Winnebago last night by 37 guns, and a grand illumination of the Democratic Headquarters. Martial music, and a procession which marched around one square, wound up the performance, and all quietly departed for home, singing "O that will be joyful, &c."

We learn from a correspondent that about twelve hundred acres have already been broke this year, in the township of Guthrie, Faribault county, and that the crops in that town look better now than ever before. Farmers have begun to harvest barley, and it is tho't some pieces will yield at least sixty bushels per acre.

**THE RADICAL** for July contains an excellent article on "The Secret of Power," D. A. Wasson. This essay alone is worth the price of the magazine. Art and Religion; Great Men; Individual Freedom; Position, &c., &c., are in the number.

Address "The Radical," 25 Bromfield St., Boston Mass.

Last Friday night, there was a beautiful display of northern lights. At times it flashed up the zenith, in regular waves, and then brilliant rainbow illuminations would quickly move across the heavens from east to west; sometimes before eleven o'clock a beautiful stream of light made its appearance directly overhead, and extended nearly from the eastern to the western horizon. This lasted about half an hour, when it slowly fell to the south, and gradually disappeared.

Mr. Samuel L. Costlow is now canvassing Faribault county for a life of ULYSSES S. GRANT, written by that most genial of writers, Charles A. Dana. It is a very popular work, containing something over four hundred octavo pages, on fine paper, printed from electrotype plates, and embellished by an elegant steel portrait of Grant, with maps and diagrams, and bound in a tasteful and substantial manner, and sold only by subscription. Those who may be desirous of securing this excellent life of the General, have now an opportunity, and Mr. Costlow will deliver the book to subscribers at the following cheap rates:

Muslin binding, \$2.50  
Leather " 3.00  
Half calf " 4.00

The history of this heroic warrior, and consummate statesman should be found in every family. No library can be tolerable without it, and we trust that the young and energetic gentlemen who are now canvassing this county, will meet with the success the cause so richly deserves. He will remain in Winnebago during the present week.

At Detroit, recently, Justice Kuhn married a Bohemian couple who had recently arrived in this country. The bride was a fascinating widow, twenty-five years of age, who was married for the first time about thirteen years ago, when twelve years old, and her oldest daughter, aged twelve years, acted as bridesmaid at her last marriage.

## Minutes.

Of the Faribault County Agricultural Society, July 11th 1898. L. W. Brown, President, in the chair.

On motion, S. J. Abbott was elected Secretary pro tem.

President Brown stated that the object of the present meeting was to fix the premiums for the year 1898.

J. A. Latimer offered the following resolution:

**Resolved.**—That the next Agricultural County Fair be holden at Winnebago City, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of October next,—Carried.

On motion of A. A. Huntington, a committee of ten were appointed to prepare a list of premiums to be awarded at the coming fair.

L. W. Brown, J. A. Latimer, A. A. Huntington, D. N. Ware, J. Wheeler, D. B. Thurston, R. B. Johnson, John Franklin, Joseph Stanton, and David Freer were elected as such committee.

On motion of J. A. Latimer, an invitation was extended to every one interested to meet and confer with the committee in relation to the fixing of premiums. J. A. Latimer stated that through the failure of some one, the present society is not properly organized under the law so as to reap the benefit of the act of last winter, in aid of agricultural societies.

On motion, S. J. Abbott was requested to examine the law of last winter, and report to the next meeting of the society, and do it gratis.

On motion it was resolved that the committee to prepare the list of premiums meet at Winnebago City on Saturday, July 18th 1898.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet on Saturday July 18th at 4 o'clock p. m.

S. J. Abbott, Sec'y. pro tem.  
J. W. Brown, President.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Winnebago City Market.  
Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Deudon.

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Wheat, spring, No. 1   | \$1.40 |
| " " No. 2              | 1.30   |
| Oats                   | 1.00   |
| Flour, 35 lbs.         | 4.50   |
| Corn Meal              | 3.00   |
| Butter                 | 20.00  |
| Eggs                   | 12.00  |
| Beans                  | 3.00   |
| Calumet                | 7.50   |
| Hay, 10 tons           | 4.00   |
| Wood 3 cord            | 3.00   |
| Chow                   | 1.00   |
| Pork, salt, 25 pounds  | 18.00  |
| " fresh, 25 pounds     | 12.50  |
| Roast fresh, 25 pounds | 15.00  |
| Kerosene Oil           | 30.00  |
| Salt, 25 lbs.          | 6.00   |
| Lard 25 lbs.           | 20.00  |

## Waseca Lumber Market.

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Common Boards, 1st quality, per M. | \$24.00 |
| Fencing " " "                      | 20.00   |
| Stock Boards, 2nd                  | 27.00   |
| Wagon Box Boards                   | 30.00   |
| Sheathing 3/4 M.                   | 20.00   |

## JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 15 feet and under     | \$21.00 |
| 15 feet to 20         | 26.00   |
| 20, 18 feet and under | 24.00   |
| 24, 18 and 26 feet    | 25.00   |

## FLOORING.

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1st common, dressed and matched | \$40.00 |
| 2d " "                          | 35.00   |

## SIDING.

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1st dressed | \$23.00 |
| 2d " "      | 20.00   |

## CLEAR STUFF.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1st clear, 14, 14 and 2 inch | \$60.00 |
| 2d clear, 14, 14 and 2 inch  | 45.00   |

## LATH AND PICKETS.

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| Lath         | \$1.50 |
| Pickets, 2x4 | 5.00   |
| " square     | 5.00   |

## SHINGLES.

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Shingles, No. 1 | \$5.00 |
| Shingles, No. 2 | 3.50   |

## Waseca Produce Market.

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Wheat per bushel, No. 1 | \$1.65         |
| " " No. 2               | 1.55           |
| Oats " "                | .75            |
| Corn " "                | 1.00           |
| Potatoes                | .40            |
| Pork 35 pounds          | 17.50 to 19.00 |
| Beef 35 " " "           | 16.50 to 18.00 |
| Lard 25 pounds          | 20.00          |
| Flour, 35 lbs. retail   | 5.00 to 5.50   |
| Butter, 25 pounds       | 12.50 to 15.00 |
| Eggs 2 doz.             | 15.00          |
| Hides 25 pounds, green  | 6.00           |
| Tallow 25 lbs.          | 12.00          |
| Beans 25 bushel         | 4.00           |

## LAW'S HOTEL.

Winnebago City, Minnesota.  
E. G. & A. P. COLLINS, Proprietors.  
Excellent accommodations, and charges moderate.  
Stages leave this House for all points. 2371st

## CHAS. HELLBORN.

Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**FURNITURE**  
of every variety.  
Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND  
STS. MANKATO MINN. 2171

## BOOK AGENTS WANTED

FOR HOWLANDS  
**GRANT.**  
AS A SOLDIER AND A STATESMAN.

A accurate history of his Military and Civil Career. In one large octavo volume nearly 650 pages, finely illustrated. Agents will find this the book to sell at the present time. The largest commission given. We employ no General Agents, and offer extra inducements to canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the publishers. For descriptive circulars and terms, address:

J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers.  
2171st  
Hartford, Conn.

## NEW GOODS,

And Bought at

## LOW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Our Stock in part consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PROVISIONS, &c.,

in fact everything usually kept in a country store.

Persons coming to Fairmount will please call and examine our Goods and learn our prices. No charge for showing our Goods.

BIRD & BURDICK.  
Fairmount, Oct. 28th, 1897.

## BARGAINS

In Cloths,

Prints,

De Laines,

Sheetings,

Peplins,

Alpacas,

Cassimeres,

Denims,

Barred Muslin.

Hoops Skirts,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

and Groceries of all kinds.

Chain Lake Lime,

Winship & Goodwin

Have just received their

NEW GOODS,

and are offering them at prices

Vastly Reduced

from those which ruled last year.

No charge for showing goods.

2371st Winnebago City, April 20th, 1898.

## NEW GOODS!

CHEAP FOR CASH!!

C. McCABE has just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of a good assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Grain Sacks, &c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH

he pledges himself to sell as cheap, or a little cheaper than any other establishment in the County. As

There is Money to be Saved

now-a-days by being posted in prices, I would invite all to call and examine my Stock and Prices, before purchasing, and I will try to convince you that McCABE'S is the place to buy Goods Cheap.

C. McCABE.  
Winnebago City, August 28, 1897.

## RICHARDSON

At Richardson's store in Winnebago City, you will find

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

ORANGES and LEMONS,

LONDON CLUB SAUCE,

FISH HOOKS and

TOOTH BRUSHES,

Shirting,

Castile Soap,

Shot,

Saleratus and Spices,

Bar Soap,

Candles,

Chewing Gum,

Cove Oysters,

Rubber Rings,

TOBACCO PIPES,

TOBACCO SEED,

GARDEN SEEDS,

STOVE POLISH,

Batley's National Washing Blue,

Shoe and Scrubbing brushes,

Potato Mashers,

Salt, Brooms,

Lamp Chimneys,

Shoe Thread, and

Coates Spool Cotton,

Eagle Pencils, pat.

April 2d, 1898.

Potatoes, Turnips,

Hams and Shoulders,

Axe Helves,

Ox Bows,

Stocking Yarn,

Fish Lines,

Chain Lake Lime,

Wines and

Liquors,

EXCELLENT CIGARS,

AND

Blue Earth Beer.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 18th, 1898.

## HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN

BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

are composed of the purest juices (as they are well known to be) of Root & Herb, and are made in a special manner, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcohol.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Root & Herb, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcohol, will use Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous debility, etc., is very apt to become deranged. The result is a general weakness of the system, and the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disquiet for the Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Nervous Tremor, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Earred or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Position, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Debility of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eruptions of the Skin, such as Scabies, etc.

These remedies will effectively cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Ulcers of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

**DEBILITY.**

Resulting from any Cause whatever: PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, Induced by Excessive Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fever, etc.

There is no medicine so potent as these remedies in such cases, and they are so perfectly adapted to the whole system, that they are the best.

The Food is digested promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion is clear, and the system is healthy.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, are especially recommended.

Persons Advanced in Life.

And feeling the load of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of these BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will build up new life into their veins, and give them the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken frames, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

**NOTICE.**

It is a well established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are afflicted with some form of nervous debility, or, to use their own language, "nervousness." They are extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, are especially recommended.

**WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN**

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of NARASUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. These it will be observed, are not "note and of such standing that they must be believed."

**TESTIMONIALS.**

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes: Philadelphia, March 16, 1897.

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters a good tonic, useful in cases of indigestion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON,  
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 26, 1898.

"I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON,  
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 26, 1898.

From Rev. J. H. KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding practice as out of my sphere, I have declined; but with a clear proof in your own family of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I consent for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and reliable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above named.

Yours, very respectfully,  
J. H. KENNARD,  
Eight, below Centre St.

From Rev. E. D. FENDELL, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from disease arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,  
E. D. FENDELL.

**CAUTION.**

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeits.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,  
German Druggist, Proprietor,  
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

**PRICES.**

Hoofland's German Bitters, per



**Amnesty Proclamation.**  
WHEREAS, In the month of July, A. D. 1861, in accepting the condition of the civil war which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as those objects should be accomplished the war on the part of the government should cease; and,

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to the persons who had been or were concerned in the aforementioned rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudent reservations and exceptions then deemed proper and necessary, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 20th day of March, 1865, and on the 7th day of September, 1867; and,

WHEREAS, The said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgement by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and of the Government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and,

WHEREAS, It is desirable to reduce the standing army and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus and of the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government and exhaustive of the national resources; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearance and presumption of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the government, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations, and disfranchisements, and one necessary to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people with due submission to the constitution and laws.

Now therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves and except also as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Washington, D. C., the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,  
By the President:  
WM. H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

Chicago has three hundred billiard tables, and spends annually over half a million dollars on this game.

Shakespeare's birth-place was visited last year by over 4,500 people.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR  
THE BLUE-COATS,  
AND HOW THEY LIVED, FOUGHT AND  
DIED FOR THE UNION.**

WITH  
Scenes and Incidents in the Great  
REBELLION.

Containing Narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, During Exploits, Brave Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital; Adventures of Spies and Scouts, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War. Splendidly Illustrated with over 100 Fine Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossamer, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Uramatic, the Witty and Marvelous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, unique, brilliant and readable book the war has called forth.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.

Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO.,  
232w2 Chicago, Ill.

**New Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.**

THE subscriber have opened a shop on Blue Earth Avenue, where they can be found every day, ready to do any job of wood or iron work. Particular attention given to repairing and re-shoeing.

A fair share of patronage is all we ask, and we will endeavor to give satisfaction.

232w2 FARM & LUTZENHIZER,  
Winnebago City, April, 1868.

**SALOON!**

GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor.

Liquors of all kinds, Cream

Ale and Lager Beer, constantly on hand.

Oysters, Lobsters, Peaches,

Blackberries, Raspberries, and CANNED FRUITS of all kinds.

Plain and Fancy Candies, and

Nuts from every clime.

Winnebago City, Feb. 27, 1867. v4nt 18

**CHARLES E. MAYO,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**HARDWARE!**

AGENTS FOR

**FAIRBANKS SCALES!**

**ST. PAUL.**

**MEAT MARKET.**

I would respectfully announce to the people of

Winnebago City and vicinity, that I have

opened a Meat Market in the second

East of the Post Office, where I will at all times

keep on hand

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Fowls.

ALSO

Corn, Oats, Garden City Flour,

AND

**CORN MEAL, FOR SALE.**

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for meat.

F. M. PHILLIPS,  
Winnebago City, Jan. 28, 1868. 219f

**BALDWIN & CHILD,**

**BANKERS,**

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Office opposite "Union House" Blue

Earth City, Minnesota.

Will do a General Banking and Real Estate

Business, pay Taxes for non-residents, make

Collections, etc., etc.,

H. D. BALDWIN, - - - S. P. CHILD.

Blue Earth City, May 7. 68. 309f

**Livery Stable!**

**GEORGE & COGRAVE**

Would respectfully inform the public that they

have opened a first class Livery Stable in Winne-

bago City, where good "Establishments" can

be had at all times, day or night. Passengers ar-

riving by stage, carried to any point desired.

Stable and Office in rear of Winnebago City

Hotel.

Hay, Oats and Stabling at reasonable rates.

Winnebago City, Dec. 4th, 1867.

**\$500 REWARD.** For anything in the

shape of a Hair Wash, that will grow

as much hair upon a baldhead as Prof. CHRIS-

TY'S HAIR LOTIO. See what one of the first

medical men of the city says about it:

I have used Prof. Christy's Hair Lotio for restor-

ing discolored hair. I find it a superior article. I

am perfectly satisfied with it.

WM. GARRETTSON, M. D.

My hair was gray, and the Lotio has restored it to its original color. W. LAKEMAN, Clerk

Mill Creek Township.

Wholesale orders addressed to A. R. CHRISTY & Co., Cincinnati.

**FAIRBANKS SCALES.**

STANDARD

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, GREENEAF & CO.,

226 & 228 Lake St. Chicago.

309 Market St. St. Louis.

7431y1

BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE

WANTED.—TRACERS, SPYERS, and other

or intelligent Men and Women, in a busi-

ness paying \$100 to \$200 per month, according

to ability. For particulars, address ZEIGLER,

McGURDY & CO., Lombard Block, Chicago,

Illinois. 226w5

**AGENTS WANTED  
FOR—  
The Great Book of the Times;  
IMMANUEL;**

—OR THE—  
Life of Jesus Christ Our Lord,  
BY Z. EDDY, D. D.

The Best Book now offered Agents.

Extracts from Letters Received.

From Rev. George Burton Lee, D. D., Springfield, Mass.—I have examined, in manuscript, and by means of advance sheets, large portions of the "Life of Christ," by Dr. Eddy, and am prepared to give it a decided and unqualified approval. It meets a want which none others in the language supplies so well. Learned, yet simple; profound, yet familiar; sound in its doctrinal views, and pervaded by a glowing love of its great subject, it cannot fail to become an invaluable guide to every inquirer, and a cherished treasure in every Christian home.

From Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., President of Dartmouth College.—I have handled every part of the "Life of Christ," by Dr. Eddy, and am prepared to give it a decided and unqualified approval. It meets a want which none others in the language supplies so well. Learned, yet simple; profound, yet familiar; sound in its doctrinal views, and pervaded by a glowing love of its great subject, it cannot fail to become an invaluable guide to every inquirer, and a cherished treasure in every Christian home.

From Rev. J. M. Shortland, D. D., President of Illinois College.—I have received and examined with some care, the specimen sheets you sent me of Dr. Eddy's "Immanuel," and am encouraged to look for a work of rare value. Dr. Eddy proposes a line of thought of the highest interest to every thoughtful reader of the New Testament. The advance sheets justify the expectations of an able and timely work, one that will meet and satisfy the insatiable works of such rationalists as Strauss and Renan.

From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.—Advanced sheets impress us with the conviction that the book is to be one of rare excellence. The author deals in earnest, precious words, coming from a warm, loving heart.

**THE SUCCESS OF THE WORK.**

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**New Books.**

Moore's Life of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 506 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have in press and will publish in a few days, "The Life of Hon. Schuyler Colfax," written by Rev. A. Y. Moore, of South Bend, Indiana, who was for twelve years, as pastor and friend, in the entire confidence of Mr. Colfax, and had access to the files of the paper published by Mr. Colfax for twenty years, and to the Congressional Globe, knows all his past history and all who have known him from boyhood. He began this biography two or three years ago, so the book is one of the most hurried and ephemeral publications so common in election years. Mr. Moore is a gentleman of fine taste and culture, and there is no doubt but that his biography of Mr. Colfax will be worthy of its distinguished subject.

The following letter from Mr. Colfax, to Rev. A. Y. Moore will explain itself:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1868.

My Dear Mr. Moore:—

As your prediction of a year ago has been realized, I have no further objection to your publishing any sketch, more or less full, of my life, you may have prepared. As you were for a dozen years a fellow-townsmen of mine, and a valued friend, I suppose you know as much about my history as the public would care about knowing; and although my engraving duties here leave me no time to revise the manuscript, I have no fear that your work will not be a faithful one.

Yours, very truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Rev. A. Y. Moore, South Bend, Indiana.

It will be published in a large duodecimo volume of five hundred pages, printed from large type, and on the finest and best of white paper, with a portrait, on steel, of Mr. Colfax, executed by one of the first artists in the country, from a photograph of Mr. Colfax within the last week; the whole bound in cloth in the most substantial manner. Price, \$1.50 a copy. Canvassers wanted everywhere. Large discounts given; and will be sent to any one, at once, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

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LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO 39.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 247.

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## A POT OF BAKED BEANS.

BY GREENHORN.

How dear to my heart, on a fine Sunday morning,  
When leaning refreshed from my virtuous bed,  
To find a brown platter with my table adorned,  
My table with breakfast material spread,  
A platter containing without stint of measure,  
A luxury suited to station and means,  
Which I view with emotions of exquisite pleasure.

My darling, my favorite pot of baked beans;  
My own darling pot, so invitingly hot,  
In thee what a glorious treasure I've got.

How oft do I pause to survey it a minute!  
How crisp is the pork, how deliciously brown!  
How gladly I plunge my powder spoon in it,  
And gratefully swallow the juicy meat down;  
Not the costliest dish or the richest extraction  
Of fabled o'flowing in silver tureen,  
Could afford me one quarter the high satisfaction  
As doth my dear, favorite pot of baked beans.

O my rich beans and pork, I'm hungry as hawk,  
And soon will destroy you with spoon, knife and fork.

How much I respect the good soul that doth bake them.

When I lie to the baker's my treasure to claim,  
With a shout of wild rapture, how gladly I take thee.

And pony up coppers to pay for the same;  
I rush to my garret and quickly devour it,  
Forgetting the world and its treacherous scenes.

I dig then all out and effectually scour it,  
And when they're all gone I sit down forlorn  
And over the bean pot so empty, I mourn.

## The Gambler's Fate.

Some years ago the Mississippi river was famous for its floating palaces, as the large steamers plying between New Orleans and the ports above were called. Now the railroads have driven nearly all the fine boats off the river, and left the field to freight boats, whose accommodations for passengers are by no means palatial. The former class of steamers were in many respects delightful, but they never ceased to be the objects of dread to people, for in the racing, which on that stream was reduced to a system, did not result in the loss of the boat, there was sure to be one or more encounters between the more lawless portion of the travelers, in which pistol bullets would fly rather too thick for the comfort of steadily-going people. The cause for such disturbance was generally a quarrel over the gaming table. The regulations of the boats usually required that all such amusements should be conducted in a saloon provided for that purpose in the "Texas," "officer's cabin," situated on the hurricane deck, but the sporting gentlemen were by no means careful to observe this rule, and the gaming was most commonly carried on at the dining table, in the main saloon on the steamer, to the great annoyance of two-thirds of those on board.

Many professional gamblers used to make these boats their home, traveling back and forth with them, fleeing all who were foolish and verdant enough to fall into their hands. So well, indeed, was the system managed, that the various members seemed to have their different steamers marked out for them by common consent, so that no one would trespass upon the domain of the other. Of course these men were officers of the boat, who were either too sincere in their friendship to put a stop to the practice, or too much afraid of the gamblers to care to provoke a quarrel with them, for in those days it was a common affair for such men to resent any fancied insult with a pistol shot.

One of the most remarkable men of this class was named Daniel Sturdivant, a Frenchman, the son of a broken down seion of nobility who had settled in New Orleans before the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Sturdivant had been raised a "gentleman" by his aristocratic father, but on coming of age, and finding his fortunes very bad, had taken to cards as a means to better them. His success in this field was so great that he was induced to continue in it, until the time of which I write he was one of the most notorious gamblers between St. Louis and New Orleans. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and of great physical strength. He was also noted for his personal courage. As a gambler he was most expert and successful. There were dark stories of deeds which he had committed while under the influence of play and liquor, and it was said he had killed half a dozen men in his lifetime. Yet no one dared to speak of these stories openly, for no

one cared to bring upon himself the anger of such a man. There were few who knew him that really cared to play against him, but they learned that a refusal to do so might involve them in a quarrel with him, and rarely declined his invitation.

About fifteen years ago, the time of which I write, he had attached himself to one of the magnificent steamers plying between New Orleans and Vicksburg, and had publicly announced his determination to shoot any man who encroached upon his scene of operations. Of course this left him in undisputed possession of the field, and he reaped a golden harvest during the one brief year he conducted his operations there.

It was my lot at that time to be compelled to make frequent trips between New Orleans and Vicksburg, being heavily engaged in cotton speculations. I preferred the steamer of which Sturdivant had taken possession, inasmuch as it was not only the most comfortable, but also the swiftest, and time was of the utmost importance to me. It was known that I carried large sums of money, and I was always apprehensive lest Sturdivant should ask me to play. I had made up my mind to refuse him, and if he attempted to draw me into a quarrel, to shoot him without mercy, as I knew that the only chance of my life lay in getting the advantage of him. Strange to say he did not make any such proposition to me, and I gave him no chance to do so.

One night we had started out from Vicksburg, and were heading merrily down the river, when Sturdivant came to the group which had gathered around the stove. He had been drinking, and was snoking a fine cigar as he approached. All made way for him. "Well, gentlemen," he said, in an unsteady tone, "you seem to be terrible dull. Who wants to play for twenty dollars ante?"

There was no reply. All present seemed to know the man, and no one cared to volunteer to place himself in his clutches.

"Umph!" he exclaimed, with an expression of contempt. "Afraid to try your luck with Daniel Sturdivant? Or may be you want a little coaxing. Some of you must play with me; I can't stand such treatment. Come, let's see who it shall be?"

He glanced around the crowd as if to select his victim. For the first time I noticed the gaze of one of the group fixed steadily upon him. He was a stranger to me, and was dressed in plain homespun, and his face was partially concealed by a broad-brimmed sombrero which was drawn down over it. He was a small but powerfully made man, and in the decided expression of his well-shaped head I read an unusual firmness and intensity of purpose.

"Are you Daniel Sturdivant, the gambler?" he asked, in a calm tone, without rising.

Sturdivant flushed darkly, and gave the stranger a dark glance.

"Some persons call me so behind my back," he said insolently, "but no one would dare to apply that term to me before my face."

"Nevertheless," said the stranger, quietly, "I want an answer—yes or no."

"Well, then, I am," said the gambler, angrily, "what of it?"

"Simply this," replied the stranger, "I have heard it said that you claim to be the best card player in the South-west. I have come two hundred miles to prove you a liar."

Sturdivant strode forward a step or two and thrust his hand into his breast as if to grasp a weapon.

"Stop," said the stranger. "If you shoot me you will simply prove yourself afraid of me. Take your seat at the table, and I will make my words good."

There was something in the calm, stern manner of the stranger that seemed to render the gambler powerless. He hesitated a moment and then said, bullily:

"Never play with a man whose face I cannot see."

"Never mind my face," said the stranger. "If you are not afraid of losing

you shall see it when I am done with you."

"But how do I know that you have money for such sport?" persisted Sturdivant. "You look seedy enough, my fine fellow."

"There," said the stranger, "I have ten thousand dollars there; if you can win it you shall do so."

With an oath Sturdivant placed himself at the table, and bade his challenger to do likewise. Those of us who had heard this singular dialogue, now gathered around the table, expecting to see a scene of more than usual interest. The stranger had not raised his hat, and none of us had seen his face but we all felt from the general air and manner that Daniel Sturdivant had at last met his match. It did not take long to show us that the stranger was an unusual good player. For an hour or more the playing went on in silence. The stakes were high, and the contest marked with rare skill. Sturdivant exerted himself as he had never done before, but in spite of all his efforts he lost steadily. By the expiration of the time indicated above, he had lost over two thousand dollars. I noticed the flash upon his face deepen, and a strange light came into his eyes. At last, with an exclamation of triumph, he drew towards himself a heap of notes.

"That was well done," said the stranger. "You are expert at cheating. But go on. I can beat you whether you play openly or dishonestly."

Sturdivant said nothing, but dealt the cards again. The hand was played and Sturdivant was about to seize the stakes again, when the stranger laid down a card and checked him.

The gambler uttered a sharp cry and sat motionless with his eyes fixed on the card; a worn and faded "ace of hearts," with a dark stain across the face. Sturdivant's face worked convulsively as he gazed at it, and the spectators gathered more closely around the two, wondering at the strange scene.

"In God's name who are you?" asked Sturdivant, with his eyes still fixed on the card.

"Look at me," said the stranger, quietly.

As if powerless to resist, Sturdivant raised his eyes to the speaker.

The stranger had raised his hat, and sat looking at the trembling man with eyes which fairly blazed with fury. Sturdivant uttered a groan and sank back in his chair with his face white and rigid. The stranger, with one sweep, gathered the money from the table and thrust it into his bosom.

"The ace of hearts is an unlucky card for you, Daniel Sturdivant," said he coolly. "You played it once when you thought it to your advantage. Now God help you, for that play is returned."

As he spoke he raised a pistol, which we had not seen, and before we could stop him aimed it deliberately at the trembling man and fired. The gambler fell heavily upon the table, a corpse; and the bright blood streamed over it, hiding the fatal card from sight.

"Gentlemen," said the stranger, rising to his feet as we stood paralyzed with terror at the dreadful scene; "that man ruined my wife and tried to murder me. I have been hunting him ten years."

He walked slowly by us down the stairway to the lower deck. Just then, as the steamer touched at a landing, he sprang ashore and vanished in the dark woods.

I never learned the history of the mysterious affair, for the dead gambler was beyond human questioning, and I never saw the stranger again; but I shall not soon forget the impression made upon me at the time.

During the session of the Democratic Convention at New York two loyal soldiers, who had experienced the horrors of captivity in Richmond during the war, met the keeper of the Libby prison wearing a delegate's badge! They fell upon him and gave him a dreadful beating, which, the Tribune remarks, was not hospitable, certainly, but not unnatural either.

## GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

On Wednesday of last week a proposition to form a "GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB" was circulated through the city, and in a few hours forty-five names were signed to the call for that purpose.

In the evening Moulton's Hall was filled with the respectable number of citizens and business men of the village. The house was called to order by electing A. A. Huntington temporary chairman and S. J. Abbott, Secretary. A resolution to form a Club was passed, and J. H. Welch, Esq., was elected President, and J. A. Latimer, W. W. Potter, J. W. Anderson and Thomas Blain, Vice Presidents; A. A. Huntington, Esq., Secretary, Andrew C. Dunn, Esq., Treasurer, and S. J. Abbott, Corresponding Secretary. Messrs. A. C. Dunn, E. P. Bartlett and E. H. Hutchins were appointed a committee to draft By-laws and Constitution for the government of the Club, and to report to the next meeting.

After the organization of the Club, remarks were made by A. C. Dunn, A. A. Huntington, and others. Mr. Dunn said that in this strongly Republican county there seemed to be little call for any great demonstration on the Republican side, yet we had a great work before us this fall and he believed in prompt, active and thorough organization. The Republican party was not a gun-powder party except in time of war. He thought the press of the country were doing all in their power to promote the interest of the party in the election of Gen. U. S. Grant President of the United States. He did not despair of the result, and believed the great free States of the North would roll up rousing majorities for the great Captain of the army who had led us through the dark days of treason and war to a permanent and lasting peace. He had felt at times that our candidate was too reticent, but he could overlook that on the ground that Gen. Grant was peculiarly a man of deeds and not of words. He promised his hearty support to the Club, and would try and do the work assigned him.

Mr. Huntington was called upon and spoke for some time, anything of a report of which your secretary is unable to give. He spoke first—of the advantages of the club as connecting us with the working men of the State and the Nation. He believed in Democracy, and used to belong to that party in the days of its respectability and glory, but he could find nothing like Democracy in the principles of the modern Democratic party. He said if he was a Democrat today of the Seymour five-in-the-rear stripe, he would keep it as quiet as possible, so that respectable men should not find it out. He thought the National Republican Convention made wise selections in Grant and Colfax, and he believed the idea of November would see them triumphantly elected to the office of President and Vice President of the United States, and the great party of this Nation which had voted the men and money to put down the slave-holder's rebellion and preserve for posterity the rich legacy of a free Government, would again have it in their power to preserve by wise legislation the dearly bought fruits of victory, and to administer the Government with partiality to none, but equal justice to all.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Moulton's Hall on Monday, the 20th inst., to receive the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws.

S. J. ABBOTT,  
Secretary.

MINNESOTA.—The debt of this State in 1860 was \$250,000; and in 1866, \$350,000; which last amount was increased in 1867 by the contraction of a loan of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting public buildings. This aggregate of \$450,000 has, however, been recently reduced to \$325,000, through the redemption of \$125,000 by the State sinking fund. We have, however, a claim against the General Government of \$150,000.

IOWA.—State debt in 1860, \$200,000; State debt in 1865, \$500,000; State debt Dec. 31, 1867, \$300,000. In addition to the above reduction, a claim of the State against the Government of \$240,000 has recently been allowed.

## Correspondence.

For the HOMESTEAD.

We hear many remarks about General Grant, made by some who we think know no more in relation to him than the *Winona Democrat*, for we can see that all the *Democrat* has to say against him, is copied from other papers, and we think if the accusations against Grant were followed up, there would be found not even a foundation in truth for any of them.

We do not believe in hinting at things concerning which we have no personal knowledge, but we do believe in taking his character through the war, and if it is not found that he has done what every good union man would do, say so; not say that such papers say so.

We can see, by following him from the battle of Belmont, Donaldson, Vicksburg, and other places too numerous to mention, and those who were with him will say, that he is not dumb, nor yet a drunkard, but a man—a good union man, and one who is eminently fit for the Presidential chair; and we can say as soldiers that it is our duty to put him there, and we think every man who has any regard for the welfare of his country will give his vote to GRANT and COLFAX.

W. T. A.

## Winnebagoes.

Some sixty odd Winnebagoes have just returned from near Omaha. They came down the Missouri River in canoes, took steamboat to Rock Island; thence by canoe up the river to LaCrosse. They were joined by some forty Indians at Lansing, now on a visit here with them. Others will come in from Black River and the Trempealeau. By Wednesday they will number thirty camps and two hundred Indians.

"The Missouri party are accompanied by Ouzhy-pa, or Short-Wing, the most respected and distinguished chief of their Nation. He was at the Washington treaty in 1846. When introduced to the President and his cabinet, Secretary Marcy remarked that his style of bowing was the most graceful and impressive he had ever witnessed. His face and forehead bear a striking resemblance to Andrew Jackson. He was born on the LaCrosse River, four miles from this city, in 1806, and gives vivid pictures of those early days. He was for many years Chief of the Trempealeau band. He left Blue Earth in 1862. Over eight hundred of his people on the Missouri, he says, have died from starvation and suffering since he went there.—*LaCrosse Republican*, 14th.

## Colfax.

Schuyler Colfax is one of the leading men of the nation. Since he first entered public life, his reputation has been constantly increasing. Always nominated by acclamation for Congress; elected seven times in succession in a district that had been previously represented by the opposite political party; maintaining triumphant majorities, notwithstanding the political reverses that elsewhere defeated his party; elected Speaker of the House of Representatives three times in succession during the most eventful period of our National history, since the Revolution; filling that important position so as to win not only the hearty plaudits of his political friends, but also the warm approbation of his political opponents; confessedly one of the first civilians of the land; eminent for his virtues, private and public, and now nominee of the Chicago National Republican Convention for Vice President, and on the Presidential ticket with the hero of our late war and the General of the age, Schuyler Colfax is a man in whom every American can take just pride.

The Chicago Illustrated News has collapsed after a few weeks' existence, the proprietors having expended over \$100,000 upon it.

A Mrs. Kennedy has been fined \$5 in Albany for kissing an ungallant youth against his will.

A machine has been invented which turns out 200 strawberry boxes a minute.

Listz's former mistress has gone crazy since he joined the church.







# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

Wm. Smith raises a barn to-day.

The school in Winnebago City closes on Friday next.

Assessor Pierce has nearly completed his official work in Winnebago.

Cucumbers and green corn are in the market. For sale at Richardson's.

Mrs. Goodnow has closed her Millinery shop here, and will remove to Judson this week.

We notice that the Winnebago City Hotel is frequently crowded to its utmost capacity.

Sargent and McCabe are both in eastern states. They are expected home in a few days.

\$20,000 could be loaned here within four weeks, at three per cent a month, on the best of security.

A hundred dollar bet on the issue of the coming Presidential election was made in town to-day.

The Messrs Collins of the Collins House in Winnebago are preparing to build an addition to their hotel.

EARLY.—C. S. Lindsley, of Prescott, had ground at the Winnebago mill on the 14th inst., five bushels of Barley, which was raised this year.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Rev. E. A. Stone, of Upper Alton, Ill., will preach in the Baptist Church in Winnebago City, next Sabbath afternoon at four o'clock.

Potatoes have suffered considerably from the lack of moisture, but the rain of Monday night helped them materially, as well as all other farm productions.

The severe blow of last Friday night lodged considerable grain in Faribault county, but most of it will come up, so that it can be harvested without difficulty.

We furnish this week the Premium List of the Agricultural Society. It will be well for all who are interested in this matter to preserve the list for future reference.

During the severe thunder storm of last Monday night, a woman named Millard was killed by lightning near Vernon Center, and a boy at Sterling. No particulars.

We have received from Griebel & Bro. of Mankato, a pair of boots which would do honor to any Parisian boot-maker. Try them, and they will give you entire satisfaction.

UNION.—Unite your good flour with D. B. De Land & Co.'s Best Chemical Sulfuratus if you want extra bread, biscuit and pastry of all kinds. United they rise, divided they fall.

Danny Gray of Guthrie has a fine lot of Blackberries near his house, which he found in his wheat stubble last year, and transplanted. This year they produced abundantly. Go thou and do like-wise.

The following inscription was the other day placed on the Liberty Pole.—LIBERTY, GRANT AND COLFAX, CONSTITUTION.—And it constitutes a political trinity which is to Tammany as Gabriel to Lucifer.

The Austin Democrat is the title of a new paper in Mower County, edited and published by Wood & Lacy. It is an eight column sheet, of attractive appearance, and is true to the interests of Seymour and Blair.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 1259, contains "Projected Expeditions to the North Pole"—English, German, French; A Book About Spain; French Etiquette; The Sobriety of the United States' Senate," &c., &c. Littell & Gay, Boston.

Quite a delegation from Winnebago to the harvest between Rochester and Winona, left yesterday. Field hands are receiving from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day here, and it is rumored that in counties east of us they are paying from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day.

O. G. Wall of Winnebago has purchased a half interest in the *Honorable County Journal*, and is now joint proprietor with his brother, who has been connected with the paper for some years. Oscar is eminently a good boy, and our loss is Caledonia's gain. May Houston County give him a warm reception.

A valuable mare belonging to David S. Patten of Prescott, was recently killed by being driven upon a soybean which was concealed in the grass. An artery in one of the animals' hind legs was severed, and she quickly bled to death.

Harvest has fairly commenced, and on all sides we hear flattering reports of its bounty. A general impression prevails that better crops never blessed Minnesota, and thousands of hearts and homes are thus made happy with the sure reward of waiting and watching and work.

During the past year there has been a constant demand for house room in Winnebago City, which could not be supplied, but owing to recent business changes which have been made within the last few weeks, there are now two or three dwelling houses and lots for sale cheap.

We moved our office last week, from the out of the way place where we have been for more than a year, to the building on Blue Earth Avenue, which was formerly occupied by Wilson as a store. Now that the HOMESTEAD office is easy of access, we look for more frequent calls from our friends, and they will always find a welcome, if not a chair.

Mr. Pray, who resides on what is known as the old Balcon farm, in Verona, was very seriously injured last Monday by being run over by his reaper while it was in gear. We hear that the heavy drive wheel passed over his body, and that his feet were badly lacerated by the knives. Mr. Pray was in front of the reaper when the horses started.

During the past two weeks the heat has been excessive; the thermometer standing at one hundred and two degrees above zero here last Monday. In the east, very many cases of sunstroke have occurred, but though the mercury has indicated as high degrees of heat in Minnesota as in New York, we have had only a few deaths from the effects of heat.

Moulton & Deaton of Winnebago recently sold to an agent of the Northwestern Fur Company in Milwaukee, 26,500 Rat, 200 Mink, 11 Otter, 34 Red fox, 10 Wolf, 24 Badger, 22 Coon, 31 Skunk, 1 Lynx, and 20 pounds of Beaver.

Since last November the same firm has collected and sold over 75,000 Rat.

J. L. Christie has lately come into possession of the Rushford *Minnesota*, and will remove the press from Rushford to Janesboro, a town which will be situated at the termination of the Southern Minnesota Railroad the coming autumn. We learn that he will issue the paper as soon as a building can be prepared for the accommodation of the office.

The advertisement of Bird and Burdick of Fairmont will be found in another column, and they will at all times be found to be fair dealers, satisfied with a decent profit, and always giving the value of one hundred cents on the dollar to every one who trades with them. We would say to our Martin county subscribers, try them, and see if they are found wanting.

Mr. J. Wheeler has sold to Ben Bursie the old blacksmith shop, and lot on which it stands, opposite Balducci's cabinet rooms, for \$350. This old concern has long been an eye sore to the village, and with great satisfaction we witnessed the commencement of its demolition last Monday. Mr. Bursie intends to erect in its place a dwelling house, with a boot and shoe shop attached.

We have just received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 309 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, The life of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, By Rev. A. Y. Moore, of South Bend, Indiana, with a life-like steel portrait. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price \$1.50 in cloth. The author of this work was, for twelve years, as pastor and friend, in the entire confidence of Mr. Colfax, and had access to the files of the papers published by Mr. Colfax for twenty years, and to the Congressional Globe; knows all his past history, and all who have known him, from boyhood. He began this biography two or three years ago, so that it is not one of the hurried and ephemeral publications so common in election years. Mr. Moore is a gentleman of fine talent and culture, and this biography of Mr. Colfax is well worthy of its distinguished subject.

# MARKET REPORTS.

Winnebago City Market.

Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Deaton.

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Wheat, spring, No. 1 | \$1.40 |
| " " No. 2            | 1.30   |
| Corn                 | 1.00   |
| Oats                 | .65    |
| Flour, 35 cwt.       | 3.00   |
| Corn Meal            | .25    |
| Potatoes             | .12    |
| Butter               | .18    |
| Eggs                 | .15    |
| Beans                | .10    |
| Cucumbers            | .05    |
| Hay, 1 ton           | 3.00   |
| Wood 2 cord          | 4.00   |
| Cheese               | .20    |
| Pork, salt, 1 pound  | 12.50  |
| " fresh, 1 pound     | 15.00  |
| Beef fresh, 1 pound  | 15.00  |
| Kerosene Oil         | .50    |
| Salt, 10 lbs.        | .05    |
| Lard 1 lb.           | .20    |

Waseca Lumber Market.

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Common Boards, 1st quality, per M. | \$24.00 |
| Fencing, " " " "                   | 23.00   |
| Stock Boards                       | 27.00   |
| Wagon Box Boards                   | 27.00   |
| Sheathing 3/4 M.                   | 20.00   |

JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 15 feet and under     | \$21.00 |
| 18 feet to 24         | 26.00   |
| 24, 18 feet and under | 24.00   |
| 24, 10 and 26 feet    | 25.00   |

FLOORING.

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1st common, dressed and matched | \$40.00 |
| 2d " " " "                      | 35.00   |
| 1st dressed                     | \$35.00 |
| 2d " " " "                      | 30.00   |

CLEAR STUFF.

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1st clear, 11, 12 and 13 inch | \$60.00 |
| 2d clear, 11, 12 and 13 inch  | 45.00   |

LATH AND PICKETS.

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Lath          | \$1.50 |
| Pickets, flat | .50    |
| " square      | .00    |

SHINGLES.

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Shingles, No. 1 | \$2.00 |
| Shingles, No. 2 | 1.50   |

Waseca Produce Market.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Wheat per bushel, No. 1 | \$1.45       |
| " " No. 2               | 1.35         |
| Oats " "                | .65          |
| Corn " "                | 1.00         |
| Potatoes                | .12          |
| Pork 1 hundred          | 7.50 to 9.00 |
| Beef 1 hundred          | 4.50 to 5.00 |
| Lard 1 pound            | .20          |
| Flour 1 cwt.            | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| Butter 1 pound          | .12 to .15   |
| Eggs 1 dozen            | .15          |
| Hides 1 pound, green    | .06          |
| Fallow 1 lb.            | .12          |
| Beans 1 bushel          | 1.00         |

# BARGAINS

In Cloths,

Prints,

De Laines,

Sheetings,

Poplins,

Alpacas,

Cassimeres,

Denims,

Barred Muslin.

Hooped Skirts,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY.

and Groceries of all kinds.

Winship &

Goodwin Wines and

Liquors,

Have just received their

NEW GOODS,

and are offering them at prices

Vastly Reduced

from those which ruled last year.

No charge for showing goods.

25th Winnebago City, April 20th, 1898.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

FOR HOWLAND'S

GRANT.

AS A SOLDIER AND A STATESMAN:

An accurate history of his Military and Civil Career. In one large octavo volume nearly 600 pages, fully illustrated. Agents will find this the best book to sell at the present time. The largest commission given. We employ no General Agents, and offer extra inducements to canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the publishers. For descriptive circulars and terms, address:

J. B. BURKE & CO., Publishers,

214th Hartford, Conn.

A. H. kinds of Job Work done to order at this office.

# RICHARDSON HOOFLAND'S DRUGS!

At Richardson's store in Winnebago City, you will find

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

ORANGES AND LEMONS,

LONDON CLUB SAUCE,

FISH HOOKS AND

TOOTH BRUSHES,

Shirting,

Castile Soap,

Shot,

Saleratus and Spices,

Bar Soap,

Candles,

Chewing Gum,

Cove Oysters,

Rubber Rings,

TOBACCO PIPES,

TOBACCO SEED,

GARDEN SEEDS,

STOVE POLISH,

Ballet's National Washing Blue,

Potatoes Mashers,

Salt, Brooms,

Lamp Chimneys,

Shoe Thread, and

Coates Spool Cotton,

Eagle Pencils, put

April 2d, 1898.

Potatoes, Turnips,

Hams and Shoulders,

Axe Helves,

Ox Bows,

Stocking Yarn,

Fish Lines,

Chain Lake Lime,

PATENT MEDICINES,

EXCELLENT CIGARS,

AND

Blue Earth Beer.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 16th, 1898.

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# The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO 40.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 248.

## THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Three months..... 50  
Six months..... 75  
One Year..... 1.50  
If not paid in advance, at the rate of a year, 2.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
1w 1m 3m 6m 1yr  
1 inch \$1.00 \$2.50 \$5.00 \$8.00 \$10.00  
2 inch 1.50 4.00 8.00 12.00 15.00  
3 inch 2.50 6.00 12.00 18.00 20.00  
4 inch 3.00 7.00 14.00 21.00 25.00  
5 inch 3.50 8.00 16.00 24.00 30.00  
6 inch 4.00 9.00 18.00 27.00 35.00  
7 inch 4.50 10.00 20.00 30.00 40.00  
8 inch 5.00 11.00 22.00 33.00 45.00  
9 inch 5.50 12.00 24.00 36.00 50.00  
10 inch 6.00 13.00 26.00 39.00 55.00  
11 inch 6.50 14.00 28.00 42.00 60.00  
12 inch 7.00 15.00 30.00 45.00 65.00  
13 inch 7.50 16.00 32.00 48.00 70.00  
14 inch 8.00 17.00 34.00 51.00 75.00  
15 inch 8.50 18.00 36.00 54.00 80.00  
16 inch 9.00 19.00 38.00 57.00 85.00  
17 inch 9.50 20.00 40.00 60.00 90.00  
18 inch 10.00 21.00 42.00 63.00 95.00  
19 inch 10.50 22.00 44.00 66.00 100.00  
20 inch 11.00 23.00 46.00 69.00 105.00  
21 inch 11.50 24.00 48.00 72.00 110.00  
22 inch 12.00 25.00 50.00 75.00 115.00  
23 inch 12.50 26.00 52.00 78.00 120.00  
24 inch 13.00 27.00 54.00 81.00 125.00  
25 inch 13.50 28.00 56.00 84.00 130.00  
26 inch 14.00 29.00 58.00 87.00 135.00  
27 inch 14.50 30.00 60.00 90.00 140.00  
28 inch 15.00 31.00 62.00 93.00 145.00  
29 inch 15.50 32.00 64.00 96.00 150.00  
30 inch 16.00 33.00 66.00 99.00 155.00  
31 inch 16.50 34.00 68.00 102.00 160.00  
32 inch 17.00 35.00 70.00 105.00 165.00  
33 inch 17.50 36.00 72.00 108.00 170.00  
34 inch 18.00 37.00 74.00 111.00 175.00  
35 inch 18.50 38.00 76.00 114.00 180.00  
36 inch 19.00 39.00 78.00 117.00 185.00  
37 inch 19.50 40.00 80.00 120.00 190.00  
38 inch 20.00 41.00 82.00 123.00 195.00  
39 inch 20.50 42.00 84.00 126.00 200.00  
40 inch 21.00 43.00 86.00 129.00 205.00  
41 inch 21.50 44.00 88.00 132.00 210.00  
42 inch 22.00 45.00 90.00 135.00 215.00  
43 inch 22.50 46.00 92.00 138.00 220.00  
44 inch 23.00 47.00 94.00 141.00 225.00  
45 inch 23.50 48.00 96.00 144.00 230.00  
46 inch 24.00 49.00 98.00 147.00 235.00  
47 inch 24.50 50.00 100.00 150.00 240.00  
48 inch 25.00 51.00 102.00 153.00 245.00  
49 inch 25.50 52.00 104.00 156.00 250.00  
50 inch 26.00 53.00 106.00 159.00 255.00  
51 inch 26.50 54.00 108.00 162.00 260.00  
52 inch 27.00 55.00 110.00 165.00 265.00  
53 inch 27.50 56.00 112.00 168.00 270.00  
54 inch 28.00 57.00 114.00 171.00 275.00  
55 inch 28.50 58.00 116.00 174.00 280.00  
56 inch 29.00 59.00 118.00 177.00 285.00  
57 inch 29.50 60.00 120.00 180.00 290.00  
58 inch 30.00 61.00 122.00 183.00 295.00  
59 inch 30.50 62.00 124.00 186.00 300.00  
60 inch 31.00 63.00 126.00 189.00 305.00  
61 inch 31.50 64.00 128.00 192.00 310.00  
62 inch 32.00 65.00 130.00 195.00 315.00  
63 inch 32.50 66.00 132.00 198.00 320.00  
64 inch 33.00 67.00 134.00 201.00 325.00  
65 inch 33.50 68.00 136.00 204.00 330.00  
66 inch 34.00 69.00 138.00 207.00 335.00  
67 inch 34.50 70.00 140.00 210.00 340.00  
68 inch 35.00 71.00 142.00 213.00 345.00  
69 inch 35.50 72.00 144.00 216.00 350.00  
70 inch 36.00 73.00 146.00 219.00 355.00  
71 inch 36.50 74.00 148.00 222.00 360.00  
72 inch 37.00 75.00 150.00 225.00 365.00  
73 inch 37.50 76.00 152.00 228.00 370.00  
74 inch 38.00 77.00 154.00 231.00 375.00  
75 inch 38.50 78.00 156.00 234.00 380.00  
76 inch 39.00 79.00 158.00 237.00 385.00  
77 inch 39.50 80.00 160.00 240.00 390.00  
78 inch 40.00 81.00 162.00 243.00 395.00  
79 inch 40.50 82.00 164.00 246.00 400.00  
80 inch 41.00 83.00 166.00 249.00 405.00  
81 inch 41.50 84.00 168.00 252.00 410.00  
82 inch 42.00 85.00 170.00 255.00 415.00  
83 inch 42.50 86.00 172.00 258.00 420.00  
84 inch 43.00 87.00 174.00 261.00 425.00  
85 inch 43.50 88.00 176.00 264.00 430.00  
86 inch 44.00 89.00 178.00 267.00 435.00  
87 inch 44.50 90.00 180.00 270.00 440.00  
88 inch 45.00 91.00 182.00 273.00 445.00  
89 inch 45.50 92.00 184.00 276.00 450.00  
90 inch 46.00 93.00 186.00 279.00 455.00  
91 inch 46.50 94.00 188.00 282.00 460.00  
92 inch 47.00 95.00 190.00 285.00 465.00  
93 inch 47.50 96.00 192.00 288.00 470.00  
94 inch 48.00 97.00 194.00 291.00 475.00  
95 inch 48.50 98.00 196.00 294.00 480.00  
96 inch 49.00 99.00 198.00 297.00 485.00  
97 inch 49.50 100.00 200.00 300.00 490.00  
98 inch 50.00 101.00 202.00 303.00 495.00  
99 inch 50.50 102.00 204.00 306.00 500.00  
100 inch 51.00 103.00 206.00 309.00 505.00  
101 inch 51.50 104.00 208.00 312.00 510.00  
102 inch 52.00 105.00 210.00 315.00 515.00  
103 inch 52.50 106.00 212.00 318.00 520.00  
104 inch 53.00 107.00 214.00 321.00 525.00  
105 inch 53.50 108.00 216.00 324.00 530.00  
106 inch 54.00 109.00 218.00 327.00 535.00  
107 inch 54.50 110.00 220.00 330.00 540.00  
108 inch 55.00 111.00 222.00 333.00 545.00  
109 inch 55.50 112.00 224.00 336.00 550.00  
110 inch 56.00 113.00 226.00 339.00 555.00  
111 inch 56.50 114.00 228.00 342.00 560.00  
112 inch 57.00 115.00 230.00 345.00 565.00  
113 inch 57.50 116.00 232.00 348.00 570.00  
114 inch 58.00 117.00 234.00 351.00 575.00  
115 inch 58.50 118.00 236.00 354.00 580.00  
116 inch 59.00 119.00 238.00 357.00 585.00  
117 inch 59.50 120.00 240.00 360.00 590.00  
118 inch 60.00 121.00 242.00 363.00 595.00  
119 inch 60.50 122.00 244.00 366.00 600.00  
120 inch 61.00 123.00 246.00 369.00 605.00  
121 inch 61.50 124.00 248.00 372.00 610.00  
122 inch 62.00 125.00 250.00 375.00 615.00  
123 inch 62.50 126.00 252.00 378.00 620.00  
124 inch 63.00 127.00 254.00 381.00 625.00  
125 inch 63.50 128.00 256.00 384.00 630.00  
126 inch 64.00 129.00 258.00 387.00 635.00  
127 inch 64.50 130.00 260.00 390.00 640.00  
128 inch 65.00 131.00 262.00 393.00 645.00  
129 inch 65.50 132.00 264.00 396.00 650.00  
130 inch 66.00 133.00 266.00 399.00 655.00  
131 inch 66.50 134.00 268.00 402.00 660.00  
132 inch 67.00 135.00 270.00 405.00 665.00  
133 inch 67.50 136.00 272.00 408.00 670.00  
134 inch 68.00 137.00 274.00 411.00 675.00  
135 inch 68.50 138.00 276.00 414.00 680.00  
136 inch 69.00 139.00 278.00 417.00 685.00  
137 inch 69.50 140.00 280.00 420.00 690.00  
138 inch 70.00 141.00 282.00 423.00 695.00  
139 inch 70.50 142.00 284.00 426.00 700.00  
140 inch 71.00 143.00 286.00 429.00 705.00  
141 inch 71.50 144.00 288.00 432.00 710.00  
142 inch 72.00 145.00 290.00 435.00 715.00  
143 inch 72.50 146.00 292.00 438.00 720.00  
144 inch 73.00 147.00 294.00 441.00 725.00  
145 inch 73.50 148.00 296.00 444.00 730.00  
146 inch 74.00 149.00 298.00 447.00 735.00  
147 inch 74.50 150.00 300.00 450.00 740.00  
148 inch 75.00 151.00 302.00 453.00 745.00  
149 inch 75.50 152.00 304.00 456.00 750.00  
150 inch 76.00 153.00 306.00 459.00 755.00  
151 inch 76.50 154.00 308.00 462.00 760.00  
152 inch 77.00 155.00 310.00 465.00 765.00  
153 inch 77.50 156.00 312.00 468.00 770.00  
154 inch 78.00 157.00 314.00 471.00 775.00  
155 inch 78.50 158.00 316.00 474.00 780.00  
156 inch 79.00 159.00 318.00 477.00 785.00  
157 inch 79.50 160.00 320.00 480.00 790.00  
158 inch 80.00 161.00 322.00 483.00 795.00  
159 inch 80.50 162.00 324.00 486.00 800.00  
160 inch 81.00 163.00 326.00 489.00 805.00  
161 inch 81.50 164.00 328.00 492.00 810.00  
162 inch 82.00 165.00 330.00 495.00 815.00  
163 inch 82.50 166.00 332.00 498.00 820.00  
164 inch 83.00 167.00 334.00 501.00 825.00  
165 inch 83.50 168.00 336.00 504.00 830.00  
166 inch 84.00 169.00 338.00 507.00 835.00  
167 inch 84.50 170.00 340.00 510.00 840.00  
168 inch 85.00 171.00 342.00 513.00 845.00  
169 inch 85.50 172.00 344.00 516.00 850.00  
170 inch 86.00 173.00 346.00 519.00 855.00  
171 inch 86.50 174.00 348.00 522.00 860.00  
172 inch 87.00 175.00 350.00 525.00 865.00  
173 inch 87.50 176.00 352.00 528.00 870.00  
174 inch 88.00 177.00 354.00 531.00 875.00  
175 inch 88.50 178.00 356.00 534.00 880.00  
176 inch 89.00 179.00 358.00 537.00 885.00  
177 inch 89.50 180.00 360.00 540.00 890.00  
178 inch 90.00 181.00 362.00 543.00 895.00  
179 inch 90.50 182.00 364.00 546.00 900.00  
180 inch 91.00 183.00 366.00 549.00 905.00  
181 inch 91.50 184.00 368.00 552.00 910.00  
182 inch 92.00 185.00 370.00 555.00 915.00  
183 inch 92.50 186.00 372.00 558.00 920.00  
184 inch 93.00 187.00 374.00 561.00 925.00  
185 inch 93.50 188.00 376.00 564.00 930.00  
186 inch 94.00 189.00 378.00 567.00 935.00  
187 inch 94.50 190.00 380.00 570.00 940.00  
188 inch 95.00 191.00 382.00 573.00 945.00  
189 inch 95.50 192.00 384.00 576.00 950.00  
190 inch 96.00 193.00 386.00 579.00 955.00  
191 inch 96.50 194.00 388.00 582.00 960.00  
192 inch 97.00 195.00 390.00 585.00 965.00  
193 inch 97.50 196.00 392.00 588.00 970.00  
194 inch 98.00 197.00 394.00 591.00 975.00  
195 inch 98.50 198.00 396.00 594.00 980.00  
196 inch 99.00 199.00 398.00 597.00 985.00  
197 inch 99.50 200.00 400.00 600.00 990.00  
200 inch 100.00 201.00 402.00 603.00 995.00  
201 inch 100.50 202.00 404.00 606.00 1000.00  
202 inch 101.00 203.00 406.00 609.00 1005.00  
203 inch 101.50 204.00 408.00 612.00 1010.00  
204 inch 102.00 205.00 410.00 615.00 1015.00  
205 inch 102.50 206.00 412.00 618.00 1020.00  
206 inch 103.00 207.00 414.00 621.00 1025.00  
207 inch 103.50 208.00 416.00 624.00 1030.00  
208 inch 104.00 209.00 418.00 627.00 1035.00  
209 inch 104.50 210.00 420.00 630.00 1040.00  
210 inch 105.00 211.00 422.00 633.00 1045.00  
211 inch 105.50 212.00 424.00 636.00 1050.00  
212 inch 106.00 213.00 426.00 639.00 1055.00  
213 inch 106.50 214.00 428.00 642.00 1060.00  
214 inch 107.00 215.00 430.00 645.00 1065.00  
215 inch 107.50 216.00 432.00 648.00 1070.00  
216 inch 108.00 217.00 434.00 651.00 1075.00  
217 inch 108.50 218.00 436.00 654.00 1080.00  
218 inch 109.00 219.00 438.00 657.00 1085.00  
219 inch 109.50 220.00 440.00 660.00 1090.00  
220 inch 110.00 221.00 442.00 663.00 1095.00  
221 inch 110.50 222.00 444.00 666.00 1100.00  
222 inch 111.00 223.00 446.00 669.00 1105.00  
223 inch 111.50 224.00 448.00 672.00 1110.00  
224 inch 112.00 225.00 450.00 675.00 1115.00  
225 inch 112.50 226.00 452.00 678.00 1120.00  
226 inch 113.00 227.00 454.00 681.00 1125.00  
227 inch 113.50 228.00 456.00 684.00 1130.00  
228 inch 114.00 229.00 458.00 687.00 1135.00  
229 inch 114.50 230.00 460.00 690.00 1140.00  
230 inch 115.00 231.00 462.00 693.00 1145.00  
231 inch 115.50 232.00 464.00 696.00 1150.00  
232 inch 116.00 233.00 466.00 699.00 1155.00  
233 inch 116.50 234.00 468.00 702.00 1160.00  
234 inch 117.00 235.00 470.00 705.00 1165.00  
235 inch 117.50 236.00 472.00 708.00 1170.00  
236 inch 118.00 237.00 474.00 711.00 1175.00  
237 inch 118.50 238.00 476.00 714.00 1180.00  
238 inch 119.00 239.00 478.00 717.00 1185.00  
239 inch 119.50 240.00 480.00 720.00 1190.00  
240 inch 120.00 241.00 482.00 723.00 1195.00  
241 inch 120.50 242.00 484.00 726.00 1200.00  
242 inch 121.00 243.00 486.00 729.00 1205.00  
243 inch 121.50 244.00 488.00 732.00 1210.00  
244 inch 122.00 245.00 490.00 735.00 1215.00  
245 inch 122.50 246.00 492.00 738.00 1220.00  
246 inch 123.00 247.00 494.00 741.00 1225.00  
247 inch 123.50 248.00 496.00 744.00 1230.00  
248 inch 124.00 249.00 498.00 747.00 1235.00  
249 inch 124.50 250.00 500.00 750.00 1240.00  
250 inch 125.00 251.00 502.00 753.00 1245.00  
251 inch 125.50 252.00 504.00 756.00 1250.00  
252 inch 126.00 253.00 506.00 759.00 1255.00  
253 inch 126.50 254.00 508.00 762.00 1260.00  
254 inch 127.00 255.00 510.00 765.00 1265.00  
255 inch 127.50 256.00 512.00 768.00 1270.00  
256 inch 128.00 257.00 514.00 771.00 1275.00  
257 inch 128.50 258.00 516.00 774.00 1280.00  
258 inch 129.00 259.00 518.00 777.00 1285.00  
259 inch 129.50 260.00 520.00 780.00 1290.00  
260 inch 130.00 261.00 522.00 783.00 1295.00  
261 inch 130.50 262.00 524.00 786.00 1300.00  
262 inch 131.00 263.00 526.00 789.00 1305.00  
263 inch 131.50 264.00 528.00 792.00 1310.00  
264 inch 132.00 265.00 530.00 795.00 1315.00  
265 inch 132.50 266.00 532.00 798.00 1320.00  
266 inch 133.00 267.00 534.00 801.00 1325.00  
267 inch 133.50 268.00 536.00 804.00 1330.00  
268 inch 134.00 269.00 538.00 807.00 1335.00  
269 inch 134.50 270.00 540.00 810.00 1340.00  
270 inch 135.00 271.00 542.00 813.00 1345.00  
271 inch 135.50 272.00 544.00 816.00 1350.00  
272 inch 136.00 273.00 546.00 819.00 1355.00  
273 inch 136.50 274.00 548.00 822.00 1360.00  
274 inch 137.00 275.00 550.00 825.00 1365.00  
275 inch 137.50 276.00 552.00 828.00 1370.00  
276 inch 138.00 277.00 554.00 831.00 1375.00  
277 inch 138.50 278.00 556.00 834.00 1380.00  
278 inch 139.00 279.00 558.00 837.00 1385.00  
279 inch 139.50 280.00 560.00 840.00 1390.00  
280 inch 140.00 281.00 562.00 843.00 1395.00  
281 inch 140.50 282.00 564.00 846.00 1400.00  
282 inch 141.00 283.00 566.00 849.00 1405.00  
283 inch 141.50 284.00 568.00 852.00 1410.00  
284 inch 142.00 285.00 570.00 855.00 1415.00  
285 inch 142.50 286.00 572.00 858.00 1420.00  
286 inch 143.00 287.00 574.00 861.00 1425.00  
287 inch 143.50 288.00 576.00 864.00 1430.00  
288 inch 144.00 289.00 578.00 867.00 1435.00  
289 inch 144.50 290.00 580.00 870.00 1440.00  
290 inch 145.00 291.00 582.00 873.00 1445.00  
291 inch 145.50 292.00 584.00 876.00 1450.00  
292 inch 146.00 293.00 586.00 879.00 1455.00  
293 inch 146.50 294.00 588.00 882.00 1460.00  
294 inch 147.00 295.00 590.00 885.00 1465.00  
295 inch 147.50 296.00 592.00 888.00 1470.00  
296 inch 148.00 297.00 594.00 891.00 1475.00  
297 inch 148.50 298.00 596.00 894.00 1480.00  
298 inch 149.00 299.00 598.00 897.00 1485.00  
299 inch 149.50 300.00 600.00 900.00 1490.00  
300 inch 150.00 301.00 602.00 903.00 1495.00  
301 inch 150.50 302.00 604.00 906.00 1500.00  
302 inch 151.00 303.00 606.00 909.00 1505.00  
303 inch 151.50 304.00 608.00 912.00 1510.00  
304 inch 152.00 305.00 610.00 915.00 1515.00  
305 inch 152.50 306.0















